THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Editors and Proprietors,
WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal.

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SOME OF THE FACTS DAVID AND DUNCAN SWORE TO—MESSRS. BAILEY AND RUSSELL.

The oftener the bill filed by Messrs. RUSSELL and BAILEY in the names of their negro clients, DUNCAN HOLMES and DAVID GAY is read, the more forcibly is the reader struck with its audacity.

In order to appreciate it however, it must be remembered that the two negroes DUNCAN and DAVID solemnly swore, and upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God we presume, that they knew the contents of the bill and that they were true *of their own knowledge* except as to certain matters "stated to be on their information and belief" and these they believed to be true. Messrs. RUSSELL and BAILEY, or one of them, drew the bill; at least their names are signed to it, and DUNCAN and DAVID swore to it.

Now what are some of the facts these poor ignorant creatures swore to be true of their own knowledge?

1. DAVID and DUNCAN solemnly and jointly swear that DAVID is now a resident within the limits of the city of Wilmington.

In point of fact, DAVID GAY lives, we are told, in a house belonging to ALEXANDER OLDHAM, Esq. and situated not only outside of the corporate limits of the City of Wilmington, but outside of the limits of the county of New Hanover, to-wit in the county of Brunswick." Yet DUNCAN and DAVID both swear upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that DAVID lives in the City of Wilmington and they swear this not upon "information and belief" but of their own knowledge!

2. DAVID and DUNCAN swear upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that under the amended charter "every elector is required as a prerequisite to registration and suffrage, to have resided ninety days in the particular ward and in some particular lot or yard of said ward, *said term of ninety days not to be counted up to the day of election but up to the time of registration.*"

In point of fact the amended charter expressly requires the residence to be ninety days next preceding *the election*. DUNCAN and DAVID, however, solemnly swear upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that the amended charter requires a residence of ninety days preceding the *registration*, and they swear it not upon information and belief, but of their own knowledge!

3. DAVID and DUNCAN further jointly and solemnly swear that the Constitution of North Carolina "guarantees the right of suffrage to every male citizen, otherwise qualified, regardless of race and color, who shall have resided thirty days in the county or *municipality*."

In point of fact the Constitution guarantees no such thing, nor does it even use the word "*municipality*" a single time in the Article defining the qualifications of an elector. And yet DAVID and DUNCAN solemnly swear that the Constitution guarantees to any man, otherwise qualified, who has lived in a *municipality* thirty days, the right of suffrage, and they swear it not upon "information and belief," but of their own knowledge!

Now upon whom, it may well be asked, rests the responsibility for this reckless swearing? Does it rest upon the poor ignorant, uneducated negroes DUNCAN and DAVID, who swore to the bill, or does it rest upon the intelligent and educated attornies Messrs. RUSSELL and BAILEY, who drew it up for them to swear to?

Whether DAVID lived in Brunswick or in New Hanover county is a fact that the attornies might well be ignorant of, but that they did not know that the amended charter did not require ninety days residence next preceding the registration, seems simply impossible—just as impossible, it seems, as that they should not know that the Constitution says not a word about "*municipality*" in the entire Article relating to suffrage.

We do not hold DUNCAN and DAVID to be morally guilty of the crime of perjury, for the simple reason that they knew not what they did. Nor do we propose to discuss how far attornies are responsible for drawing up papers containing untrue allegations for ignorant clients to swear to. The question is one of ethics, of which we do not assume to be the arbiter.

Our purpose now is simply to show up in its true colors this great bug-bear, gotten up to frighten our people. If the people of Wilmington allow themselves to be frightened from their propriety by such means we shall indeed be surprised.

In conclusion, we beg leave to call special attention to the communication signed CIVIS, which we print elsewhere this morning. It is from the pen of a lawyer who thoroughly understands the subject, and his arguments completely destroy the shallow pretences set up by Messrs. BAILEY and RUSSELL for their negro clients.

Messrs Russell and Bailey, Attorneys, say, and David and Duncan, negro complainants, solemnly swear that the Constitution gives to every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county or municipality thirty days, the right to vote in our city elections.

If this be the true construction of the Constitution, will some one rise to explain what can prevent the entire body of voters in the county of New Hanover from voting in our city elections hereafter?

The Canadian House of Commons is protesting against the tonnage dues of thirty cents per ton, demanded at all the Lake ports of the United States. One member, Capt. Norris, even proposed measures of retaliation. The matter lies over for proper examination into the papers and status of the case between the two governments. This may furnish to Grant another

CONVENTION.

OUR Virginia friends are trying to amend their State Constitution by the "Legislative Enactment" mode—the mode that has been so much affected by those of our North Carolina friends who have so bitterly opposed the calling of a Convention. If we are to credit what our esteemed cotemporary, the Norfolk *Virginian*, says about the matter, the "expediency" of adopting the "Legislative Enactment" mode of amendment is not very apparent, that is provided always it is really desired to make suitable and substantial alterations in the Constitution.

Referring to the efforts now being made in our sister State to change its Constitution without resort to a Convention, the *Virginian* says:

We have wasted little time in the consideration of the amendments of the State Constitution, and that for the reason that nothing definite has been arrived at, not to speak of the further reason that this legislative piecemeal system of amendment promises little good.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Raleigh *News* urges upon the Legislature in strong terms the propriety of giving a favorable response to the memorial of the Board of Trustees in regard to the land scrip fund donated by the Federal Government for the purpose of promoting the Agricultural interests and mechanical arts in North Carolina. It seems to us there can be no doubt either as to the justice or the expediency of granting the prayer of the memorial.

The *News* concludes its remarks as follows:

The question is stripped of one of its former difficulties in the outset—the University is under the control of the Legislature and 'tis recognized agents, and the way to the solution of another is pointed out in the memorial. Let the State take back the securities in which the proceeds of the scrip were invested, and make good the $125,000, ($10,000 was spent on an experimental farm, &c.,) by giving the Trustees certificates of indebtedness, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The State is called upon to make no new appropriation, to make no new indebtedness; only to apply to the benefit of her own children what she is otherwise compelled to return to the United States, principal and interest. The interest on these certificates to the Trustees will be a yearly charge on her treasury, a small sum, but invaluable in its effects, and enabling the Trustees at once to open the College as an agricultural school. The Legislature cannot hesitate a moment one would think. The benefits of a liberal and scientific education are presented to the sons of the farmer on such terms as were never offered before. Will they be slighted? We believe not, but we expect to see the Legislature with wise liberality and sound discretion, second at once the suggestion conveyed in the memorial, and act so promptly that the exercises of the institution may begin in July next.

WILL THEY HOLD OVER?

DAVID GAY, the Brunswick county negro who feels such an interest in the municipal affairs of the city of Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover, as to swear he is a resident of said city, and DUNCAN HOLMES his co-swearer and W. H. BAILEY and D. L. RUSSELL their attorneys, seem troubled about the heavy pains and penalties provided in the amended charter in case the members of the present Board shall "attempt even in a lawful manner to hold their offices."

This is quite refreshing. If the present Board have the right under the law to hold their offices, then clearly the heavy pains and penalties referred to can have no terror for them. But suppose they have no such right under the law, then what? Aye there is the rub, for then the aforesaid pains and penalties have a very great terror. We rather think that in spite of DAVID's and DUNCAN's facility in swearing to bills in equity, and in spite of Messrs. BAILEY and RUSSELL's facility in drawing them up, and in spite of Judge BOND's capacity for acting upon them, it will be found quite difficult to show how a man can hold an office in a lawful manner after his term of office has expired by operation of law. We are not at all surprised therefore that the Aldermanic shoe should pinch just here.

That would be a singular state of affairs that would permit a Board of Aldermen to hold possession of the City Government without any responsibility for such defiance. If any members of the present Board of Aldermen think they can hold possession of the City Government after their terms of office have expired by due operation of law, let them do so. In the expressive slang of the day, "they pays their money and they takes their choice." The aforesaid pains and penalties are certainly heavy, and were doubtless intended so to be, too heavy indeed to be borne; that is to say, a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for two years in the Penitentiary.

This is no child's play. If men will amuse themselves by holding possession of our City Government when they have no authority in law so to do, they must suffer the consequences. Those who dance must pay the piper.

And just here it becomes pertinent to inquire by what process Judge BOND, or any other official, save the Governor of North Carolina, can take from the Penitentiary a man duly convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment for refusing to surrender the office of Alderman of the city of Wilmington after the expiration of his term of office by due course of law?

In conclusion we commend to all parties interested DAVY CROCKETT's rule, that is to say, "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead." But first be sure you are right.

The estate of the late Congressman Hersey, of Maine, amounts to $2,000,000. There are several charitable bequests, but the greater portion of the property goes to the widow, children

THE DOMINANT SOUTH.

The St. Louis *Republican* says the Cincinnati *Gazette's* Washington correspondent, seconded by the *Gazette* itself, is attempting to startle the North with a new alarm about a scheme of the ex Confederates in the next Congress. According to this correspondent, the scheme is openly avowed: "The South intends to control the organization of the next House and has votes enough to do it. No border State that failed the Confederacy in the war should be recognized in that organization The real South, the old South would hold the balance of power and the representatives of 'puke States' would be made to stand aside"—the "puke States" referred to being Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.

A little reflection, as the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* well says, will demonstrate the absurdity of this story. There will be in the next House 55 Democrats from the Southern States and 101 from the Northern and Border States; and to say that the 55 can control the 101 is like saying that the tail can wag the dog. Instead of the Southern Democrats coming to the front as masters of the Democracy, it is plain that they occupy a secondary position, and leave the mastership to their Northern brethren. They could not do it if they desired to, and there is no reason to believe that they desire to. Thus far, at least, no sign of development of the Confederate spirit in Congress has been exhibited, and the supreme folly of such an exhibition is a sufficient guaranty, that it will not take place. To impute to the Democrats of the feeble States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee the design of dictating the policy of the party to the Democrats of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, is to impute to them an inconceivable stupidity.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

The people of Savannah are just now quite stirred up about the proposed connection between the Mississippi and the Atlantic by means of this great water line, and as the project is one that the public have, by no means, heard the last of, a brief explanation of it may not be uninteresting.

In spite of its name it is not a canal route—it is a river route, nature having done the larger part of the work. Let us start at St. Louis, the trade center of the vast Mississippi basin. The father of waters, and its tributaries will float us to Guntersville on the Tennessee river, with only one obstruction on the route—the Muscle Shoals, which are being removed by the Government under the direction of one of the ablest engineers in the service. A neck of land intervenes between the Tennessee at Gunter's and the Coosa river. In this neck are two large creeks, the one emptying into the Tennessee, and the other into the Coosa. These creeks can be connected without great difficulty by a canal, while another large creek on top of Sand Mountain will furnish an ample supply of water. Sand Mountain presents no unusual problem in engineering.

The route now ascends the Coosa and its tributaries, and by a canal about fifty miles long is transferred to the waters of the Ocmulgee at a point near Covington. Slack water navigation will be needed as far down as Macon, and below that city it is only a matter of removing logs and snags from the channels of navigable streams. In other words, the route is composed of seventy-five miles of canal and nine hundred and twenty-five miles of river. The route is the shortest possible one between Cairo and the sea, being nine hundred miles shorter than the one via the Lakes; it does not suffer from ice in winter, drought in summer, nor from any climatic influences in any season.

ANOTHER outrage upon the colored people of Mississippi. A negro has been seized and deprived of his liberty, and consequently of his right to vote, merely because he had attempted to wreck a railway train by placing obstructions on the track. The railway company should at once be proclaimed banditti. Has it come to this, that a peaceable and orderly colored man cannot place a few trifling obstructions upon a railway track without incurring persecution and violence? This is the result of permitting white Mississippians to form treasonable organizations under the transparent guise of railway companies. So says the New York *World*.

SPENCER, the carpet-bag Senator from Alabama, anticipating, doubtless, a warm time in the State of his adoption this summer, evidently longs for cooler climes and higher latitudes.

His proposition now is to raise a Congressional Committee to proceed to Alaska during the recess and investigate the seal fisheries. Not a bad idea that for a carpet-bagger, as the Government will foot the bill!

SPENCER, we believe, is the hero of a little joke that FORREST perpetrated during the war. It is said that FORREST, being about to storm some place, sent word that all the non-combatants would be given time to withdraw, that is to say the old men, the women and the children and *Spencer's cavalry!*

SENATOR RANSOM.

The compliments to this gentleman come pouring in from the press of the country. A private Washington letter to the Editor of the Charlotte *Observer* says Gen. Ramsom's late effort contributed more toward defeating the seating of Pinchback than all the others put together. The New York *World* says: "Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, made a speech on the general Southern situation which is commended warmly by all hands. It was an eloquent appeal for peace in the South, for harmony in the country, and for the burying of sectional hate and bitterness. It evidently made a deep impression on the Senate, as it certainly

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A trip to Smithville even at this season of the year, and under compulsion, is not a disagreeable episode in one's life. There is something attractive at the seashore at all season even to those who live within hearing of the roar of its angry waters. So I must say that I found my recent trip to Court at Smithville very pleasant indeed.

Taking passage on the steamer *Easton*, Captain Harper, a little after noon on Wednesday, by the kind invitation of Captain C. B. Phillips, of the United States Engineer Corps, in charge of the government works at the mouth of the river, we reached Smithville, just before night, having stopped at the Dredging Boat at "The Logs," and at Big Island and Federal Point.

I found great progress had been made in clearing out the channel a what is known as "The Logs," about five miles below the city. This has been always one of the most difficult and dangerous points on our river. Now a broad and deep channel has been cleared out. The dredge boat, which cleans out a space about forty-five feet wide is making her sixth and last trip through these obstructions.—On the fifth trip upwards of fifty cypress stumps were pulled up, besides innumerable knees, logs and other obstructions. While I was alongside two large stumps, were pulled up, one measuring eight feet in diameter, just above the roots. I was informed that stumps as large as twelve feet in diameter had been drawn up. And what is more wonderful, a cypress stump, twelve feet under water, was taken up, roots and all, and the top was charred, as if a fire had been made on top of it, and had burned into the stump. This would go to sustain the theory that the present bed of the river at that point was once a cypress swamp.

I am glad to know that the operations here have proved so successful, Vessels now pass along at this point with ease, that find difficulty in getting over shoals in the river below.

All the other works are progressing finely. Captain Phillips is busy cutting a channel across the "Horse Shoe," just below New Inlet, and evidently hopes soon to straighten and deepen the channel. If this is accomplished the work of closing New Inlet, if it should be necessary, will be lessened.

On Thursday I visited the Court House. Judge Kerr was presiding. I found that already he had won the hearts of the people by his urbane manners, his promptness and firmness in the discharge of duties, and his ability as a Judge.

Thursday was entirely taken up with the trial of William H. Swain for the murder of Eli Cobb. The facts as developed on the trial, being fuller than the account heretofore published in the JOURNAL, were substantially as follows:

On the morning of the 21st January last Eli Cobb (colored), was seen on the Carolina Central Railway track, about two or three miles above the Navassa Guano Works, walking in that direction; Swain, a boy about fifteen years old, was also seen with a shot gun going in the same direction, about fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards. About one o'clock two young men, going towards Wilmington, found Cobb about one mile from the Navassa Guano Works, lying on his face, shot through the neck, three balls passing entirely through, and several others lodging in his neck. They talked with him, and he told them he did not know who shot him, as he was shot from behind. These men placed him on the side of the road, putting his carpet-bag under his head, and gave him some water. Meeting two negroes, they told them of the condition of Cobb. These negroes went to the place and found Cobb just as the men had left him. They gave him water and talked with him. He told them he knew he would soon die, and had prayed to live long enough to tell who shot him, and said that Swain did it; that they were walking along the road together, and Swain said he had to stop, and he had gone but a short distance when Swain fired upon him and fled.

The next day, Mr. Murrill visited the negro at his father's house, about two three hours before his death.—Nothing was said by the negro about his condition and his declarations were not admitted. Mr. Murrill said the boy talked with great difficulty and could hardly be understood. Subsequent to this and half an hour before his death, Lamb Bell, an old negro who was in attendance at his death testified to a long conversation with Cobb, and repeated prayers and hymns and messages of Cobb, and also his statement that Swain had shot him.

Swain was arrested at Fair Bluff about ten days afterwards. The defence showed that a band of armed negroes, eight or ten, were scouring the country for Swain, to rebut the presumption that he had left the neighborhood to prevent arrest.

The defence of the lad had been confided to Messrs. D. J. Devane and M. Bellamy, and the State was represented by the solicitor, Captain Norment. We can say with candor that we have seldom winessed a trial in which more ability or zeal were exhibited on both sides. All the speeches made a deep impression upon the jury and bystanders, and the Court House was filled to overflowing. The charge of His Honor was very full and explicit, and very feelingly and impressively delivered. Doing full justice to the State and to the prisoner, he impressed upon the jury the responsibility resting upon them in language and manner long to be remembered.

The jury after an absence of less than half an hour returned a verdict of "not guilty."

On Friday the cases against Heaton and the negro election rioters were called. Judged Russell appeared for the prisoners, and Messrs. George Davis and Robert Strange, with the Solicitor for the State.

The defendants began by pleading to the jurisdiction of the Court, upon the ground that the law allowing the State to remove criminal cases had been repealed, not having been brought forward in Battle's Revisal. This plea was overruled, and no appeal was allowed upon the ground that the defendants could avail themselves of it at any stage of the proceedings, even after a verdict had been rendered. He then moved to dismiss the case. This met a similar fate. The defendant Heaton then filed an affidavit in the case in which he and the negro Lewis Davis were charged with staying the election in the First Ward; that on account of the absence of William Phiney, Edward Cantwell, Nelson and O'Brian, by whom he could show that he was not guilty of the offence charged, he could not safely come to trial. Upon this affidavit the case was continued.

In the riot case a similar affidavit was filed, and that case was continued.

The defendants were bound over until the next term of the Court, and Tuesday of the Fall Term was set for the trial.

I am under special obligations to Captain Phillips for his hospitality and kindness during my stay. I can only hope that at future visits to Brunswick Court my good fortune will not desert me. E.

MR. HOAR AND THE CENSUS.

Hr. Hoar confessedly went to New Orleans, says the New York *World*, to make out a case for Kellogg, Grant and Sheridan, and as the facts which he found there did not support the case which he desired to make out, nobody was surprised to find that his report contained far fewer facts than false deductions. Nor was anybody surprised that Mr. Hoar should pervert many of the facts given in testimony before his special committee by persons to whom the taint of anti-Republicanism might adhere. But it is a little remarkable that Mr. Hoar should, for the sake of gaining a very faint coloring of party advantage, discredit and falsely state the facts of the United States census. According to the census of 1870 the number of white males in Louisiana twenty-one years of age and older was 87,066, and the number of colored males of similar ages 86,913—a majority of 153 whites. Mr. Hoar, in contempt of the census, states the number of colored males twenty-one years and older at 87,121, thus figuring out a colored majority in that year of 55 colored votes. Whether the whites or the colored people of Louisiana had in 1870 a majority of adult males ranging from 50 to 150 is, in every aspect of the question, a small matter, and this is just the pith of our criticism of Mr. Hoar if he has wilfully falsified the facts of the census.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

In a letter to the Richmond *Dispatch*, Dabney H. Maurey handles General Tecumseh Sherman with gloves off. After reviewing Sherman's military operations and demonstrating that his strategic abilities are greatly overrated, he closes as follows:

"You know he was captain commissary in the Mexican war and resigned soon after to take charge of a banking house in California. His bank soon broke, and he was destitute and homeless, and well nigh crazy. In his distress he did not receive aid and comfort from his kinsfolk in New England, but from these very Louisiana gentlemen whom Sheridan wants now to shoot as banditti. These identical individuals are some of those who took Sherman by the hand in that time of his poverty and distress. Gen. Mason Graham, Gen. Dick Taylor, Duncan Kenner and other influential planters, had Sherman made superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary, with a good salary and a home amongst them until the war broke out.

When Louisiana seceded Sherman resigned his position in her service, and prepared to go back to the North A number of gentlemen dined with him on the eve of his departure. His leave-taking was affecting. He told them 'we are on the verge of a fierce war, the end of which none may live to see. For myself, I shall go to some far-off country and await the close of the dreadful strife, for nothing can ever induce me to draw my sword against a people who have befriended me as you gentlemen of Louisiana have.'"

And now, while Sheridan's atrocious purposes and foul slanders upon these gentlemen fill the whole country with disgust, we are told Sherman considers him a 'noble-hearted fellow.'"

JUDGE KERR.

This gentleman whom all good men and true Carolinians delight to honor, is spending a few days in our city.—We sincerely trust his stay will be as agreeable to him as to us.

Judge KERR is indeed a gentleman of whom any State might well be proud and would grace the bench in any country.

But His Honor is not altogether on pleasure bent, for next week he will hear at Chambers the much talked of Building Association Injunction case, and that against the Carolina Central Railway Company, and the week following he will hold Columbus Court in the place of Judge McKOY, with whom he has exchanged circuits.

George Washington thus disposed of the third term scheme of '96 in his farewell address: "The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those

Condensed from the Raleigh News

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

FEBRUARY, 24th, 1875.

Mr. French, a bill to compromise that portion of the Special Tax bonds that have not been declared unconstitutional. Referred.

Mr. Armfield's bill requiring the registration of deeds (published by us yesterday morning) came up on its third reading.

Several amendments being adopted, changing the features of the bill, we republish the principal portion of it:

That deeds conveying real estate, and of agreements to convey the same, shall be valid against subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration, and without notice, only from and after their registration in the county where said real estate is situate.

Provided that deeds made before the ratification of this act may be registered at any time within two years.

No part of this act except the proviso to the first section shall be in force until the first day of January, 1876, and said proviso shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. Armfield, Kerr, Standford, Cantwell, Boddie, Bell, Mills and Parish, when the bill as amended passed its third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A memorial was read from the National Board of Trade of Chicago, asking the public enactment of a law requiring firms closing business in the State to register the names of members thereof with the Clerk of Superior Court. Referred.

By Mr. Tate, a bill to raise revenue; ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Pinnix, a bill to require the officers of various counties to make a report of all of the monies coming into their hands. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Foote, House bill to allow mortgage deposits in the Courts of this State, was taken up and put on its passage.

The following bills were tabled:

House bill giving the right of redemption to debtors whose real estate has been sold under executions, mortgages and deeds of trust

House bill to exempt corn, wheat and tobacco from taxation.

The special order being the bill in relation to the Western North Carolina Railroad, was taken up.

The bill provides for the appointment of a Commission to be composed of the Governor, Robert F. Armfield and Jas. L. Robinson, to purchase the Western North Carolina Railroad, at a sale to be made under a decree of the Circuit Court of the U. S., at Greensboro, and any claims against said road, which may be necessary to secure to the State of North Carolina a perfect title to said road. Also, that if the said road be purchased, the Governor shall appoint three Commissioners, who shall manage said road and to build and complete the same to its termini at Paint Rock, and Ducktown according to the original charter of the road. It also provides that for the payment of the road, the Commissioners shall issue bonds upon mortgage of the road, and the earnings of the road to be applied to the completion to the termini stated; and should this sum not be sufficient the Public Treasurer is required to pay such deficit out of the general fund. It further provides for the use of convict labor on the work.

Mr. Tate advocated the bill and proceeded to explain the various machinery propositions in the bill to show the feasability of the plan. He thought it was the only means to save the $400,000 interest now held by the State, etc.

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, an amendment providing that the net earnings of the road shall first be applied to the payment of the coupons upon the bonds. Adopted.

Mr. Staples, an amendment providing that no sale or foreclosure under the mortgage shall be made until six months notice is given by advertisment in six newspapers of the State having the largest circulation. Adopted.

By the same, an amendment requiring the Commissioners appointed to give bond to the amount paid by the State for the road; afterwards modified by making the bond double the amount of the net earnings of the road. Adopted.

By the same, an amendment that after the organization the number of Commissioners shall be increased to four, one of whom shall be elected by private stockholders in such manner as the Commissioners shall prescribe. Adopted.

The bill passed its second reading almost unanimously.

SENATE.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 25th, 1875.

Mr. Kerr, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and New River Steam Navigation Company. Referred.

Mr. Graham, a resolution to go into the election of 17 Trustees of the University, on Saturday at 12 o'clock. Lies over.

Mr. McElroy, a resolution petitioning Congress in favor of the Southern Methodist Publishing House.

Mr. Williamson, a resolution concerning the call of a Convention; to make the question of calling a Convention the special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock. Referred to Joint Committee on Constitutional Reform.

Mr. Peebles, a resolution against an appropriation by Congress to the Texas Pacific Railroad. He was opposed to instructing our Congressmen to vote an appropriation to this road. He thought this appropriation would be a disadvantage to the Southern States instead of an advantage. There would be no terminus of the proposed road at any town on the Atlantic coast south of the Potomac, and he was opposed to North Carolina being taxed to build a road which would be of no benefit to it, as she would be as one of the States of the Union, to pay the $280,000,000 asked for.

Mr. Love moved as an amendment, unless aid be extended by Congress to the Western North Carolina Railroad and other unfinished roads leading to the seacoast of North Carolina. Adopted.

Mr. Busbee thought it was useless to petition Congress in the premises, and moved to lay the whole question on the table. Prevailed.

Mr. French's bill to punish accessory before the fact in the crimes of murder, arson, burglary and rape, with imprisonment in the State prison for life. Mr. French supported the bill, taking ground that the present statute imposed the death penalty on accessory before the fact, and that it was unconstitutional.

Bill to protect the birds of the State was considered. The bill prevents the killing of wild turkey, pheasants, partridges and quails, except upon one's own lands, between the first of

prohibit the selling of birds except upon a person's own land.

A motion to table did not prevail.

Mr. French moved an amendment that any person could grant permission to others to hunt upon their lands at any time. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Shackelford presented a petition asking a prohibitory law for certain localities in Onslow county. Referred.

By Mr. Jessup, a bill to incorporate the Grange Bank of Cumberland county. Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to incorporate Perseverance Council No. 74, Friends of Temperance, of the town of Fayetteville. Referred.

House bill to prevent the felling of timber in Goshen River, in Duplin county, was tabled.

House bill requiring all practitioners of medicine to register as such with the Register of Deeds, after exhibiting his diploma and certificate from the Medical Board of the State Medical Association, &c., was tabled.

House bill to incorporate the town of Rose Hill, in the county of Duplin, passed its readings.

House bill to charter the Wilmington and Federal Point Plank Road, passed over informally.

House bill to incorporate Columbus Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., of Whiteville, Columbus county, passed its readings.

House bill to make it a misdemeanor to break into an uninhabited house for the purpose of committing a felony, passed its readings.

Senate bill to provide for the support of the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind. Provides $45,000 for the years of 1875-'76 each, also $3,000 for repairs to the building.

Mr. Erwin, from the Committee on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, stated that the Committee had visited the Institution, examined it thoroughly from cellar to garret, and found it in excellent order, well kept, and the 200 pupils well provided for. The education of the pupils was strictly attended to. The books were also examined, and it was shown that the disbursements were less than that of any other institution in the United States. He thought the amount asked for was as small as it could be made.

SENATE.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The following bills passed third reading:

Bill to authorize the city of Wilmington to issue bonds.

Bill requiring all fire insurance companies not incorporated under the laws of the State to make a deposit of securities, was indefinitely postponed.

Bill to provide a *per diem* for school committeemen was tabled.

Bill to provide for the education of adults was indefinitely postponed.

The vote by which the bill to establish the county of Cohara failed to pass its second reading was reconsidered, and the motion to establish said county failed to prevail by a vote of 6 to 10.

Mr. LeGrand presented a counter petition from citizens of the town of Rockingham, praying for the establishment of two governments in that town.

FRIDAY.

FEBRUARY 26th, 1875.

Mr. Parish, a bill requiring Sheriffs to advertise notices of the sale of all property in county newspapers.

Mr. Peebles, a bill to protect the rights of trial by jury. Prevents a Judge from giving his opinion as to the weight of evidence introduced, and prevents him from hearing *ex parte* statements outside of the court on motion to set aside verdicts. Referred.

House resolutions, concerning the Western N. C. R. R. Instructs the presiding officers of the two Houses to consult with the holders of the claims included in the decree of foreclosure of mortgage on this road, and ascertain upon what terms they can purchase the same for the State, subject to the approval of the General Assembly. Adopted.

Bill to reassess real property of Pitt county.

Bill authorizing Central Railroad to complete its railway to the town of Shelby by the 1st of July, 1875, or forfeit its charter, passed third reading.

Bill to punish any person for obtaining any money, goods, property or anything of value under false pretences.

Bill amending Battle's Revisal in regard to the weight of tar.

Bill amending Battle's Revisal, concerning the fees of Superior Court Clerks for auditing guardian accounts, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Norment offered a protest against the action of the House in expelling J. William Thorne, the late member from Warren, which, at his request, was spread upon the minutes.

By Mr. Shackelford, a bill to regulate the taking of fish in the waters of New River, Onslow county. Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to amend the charter of Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company. Referred.

By the same, a bill to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to organize the fire department for said city.

House bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Goldsboro Railroad, passed its readings.

House bill to provide for the payment of costs by the State when State officers are sued and lose the case, passed its readings.

House bill to amend section 19, chapter 32, in relation to crimes and punishments, (provides that it is not necessary to prove the names of banks or thorough description of coin on bank bills so the amount is fixed by proof, in cases when the same is stolen) passed its readings.

House bill to incorporate the Southern Underwriter's Association, passed its readings.

House bill to donate a lot in the city of Raleigh for the purpose of building a Primitive Baptist Church 50x100 feet on the northeast corner of Moore Square, passed its readings.

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, the vote was reconsidered, and on his motion the bill was referred to the Finance Committee, with an amendment offered by Mr. Staples, providing that the buildings should be removed when the ground was required by the State.

House bill to require the officers of the various counties to make reports of monies which may come into their hands passed its readings.

On motion of Mr. Tate, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the machinery act, and Mr. McRae was elected Chairman of the Committee.

The act was considered by sections and discussed to the hour of adjourn-

REPORTS OF THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

Majority Report.

Messrs. Charles Foster, William Walter Phelps, Clarkson N. Potter and Samuel Marshall, being a majority of the Committee, submitted the following report:

The Committee state that the late registration shows 90,000 colored voters and 76,823 white; that the registration was incorrect and exceeded the true colored vote; that it was wholly in the hands of Kellogg officials, with whom a Republican committee, with United States Marshal Packard at their head, co-operated; that the Conservatives specified with proof 5,200 cases of conceded false registration in New Orleans alone.

In conclusion, the Committee set forth that in November, 1874, the people of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable and full registration and election, in which a clear Conservative majority was elected to the lower House of the Legislature, of which majority the Conservatives were deprived by the unjust, illegal, and arbitrary action of the returning board.

To the resolution reported to the House from the Committee in relation to the action of the returning board, all are agreed, that the action of the board has defeated the will of the people as expressed at the polls. The Committee say that Kellogg may or may not have been elected in 1872, but there is no evidence to show the fact. Messrs. Foster and Phelps are of the opinion that the popular belief in both Conservative and Radical circles inclines on the whole to strengthen Kellogg and Penn's claims, and that as Kellogg is and has been the acting Governor for the past two years, to deny his claims and install another in his place after the lapse of time might result in incalculable mischief to the legal and political interests of the State. For this reason, Messrs. Foster and Phelps do not wish to oppose the recommendation that the administration of Kellogg be recognized, nor do they wish to be understood as urging it. Their wish is to record their agreement with those of their associates who look upon such a compromise as less intolerable than the present uncertainty and distress in Louisiana. Messrs. Potter and Marshall are opposed to any resolution recognizing the Kellogg government. They find nothing to justify the belief that Kellogg was elected, and state, in their judgement, all that is needed in Louisiana is the withdrawal of the Federal troops and the right of the people of that State to govern themselves.

MINORITY REPORT.

Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye submit the following conclusions:

In the whole case we are of the opinion:

1st. That there has been and is, on the part of the party calling themselves the white man's party, in Louisiana, a purpose to take possession by force and fraud of the State government, without regard to the question of who may have the numerical majority at a fair election.

2d. That in the execution of this purpose the white man's party have refrained, and will refrain, from the use of no instruments which they think designed to accomplish it, whether these instruments be murder, fraud, civil war, or coercion of laborers by employers.

3d. While there are many men in their party of more moderate views, who do not themselves use or approve these unlawful means, such men desire the accomplishment of the same end, and are powerless to restrain their more violent associates.

4th. Three causes have made it easier to unite so large a number of the whites of Lonisiana in these purposes, and have rendered more difficult to unite the best men among them in opposition—the fact that the administration party in Louisiana is made up by massing together almost the whole negro vote with a few whites, largely from other States; the fact that there has been great maladministration by Republican officials; the belief, honestly entertained by large numbers of the white people of Lousiana, that they have been twice defrauded out of the results of election in which they have been successful.

5th. While all these things are great evils much to be deplored and likely to exasperate any people, the course of the whites themselves has tended to bring them about and inflame them.—The simple and peaceful remedies of obedience to law, argument, decent treatment of their opponents, would, if they had pursued them, have proved effectual long ago.

6th. While we believe Governor Kellogg to have received a majority of the votes in 1872, and while we believe there was violence and fraud, which frustrated the will of the people in many parishes in 1874, the illegal order of Judge Durell and the illegal conduct of the returning board in attempting to cure one wrong by another naturally inflamed the popular discontent and lent plausibility to their complaints.

7th. There has been much dishonesty, much corruption in State and local administration in Louisiana. For this the Republicans, especially under Warmoth's rule, are largely responsible, although in numerous instances their opponents have been equally to blame

8th. The effect of all this has been to put an end to the authority of law over a large portion of Louisiana, to deprive the negro of his freedom, of suffrage and wholly to destroy the value of the methods provided by law for securing fairness in elections or ascertaining their result. This state of things overthrows Republican government in Louisiana, and seriously menaces it in the whole country.

9th. A new election held at this time is not desirable. It is not asked for by either side, and would inflame and aggravate the evils now existing.

10th. It is the duty of Congress to use such power as is vested in it by the Constitution. It should recognize the lawful government of Louisiana by express resolution. We think William Pitt Kellogg the choice of a large majority of the voters of Louisiana, and that he should be recognized accordingly. It should provide further safeguards for holding elections and ascertaining the result, if any can be devised.

11th. But these remedies are at best temporary and superficial, curing the symptoms, not the disease. Efficient aid to the State to establish public education would have gone far to prevent the evil, and may yet do much to effect a cure. The public sentiment of the rest of the community, without distinction of party, may do much to remove, as it has already done much to aggravate, the evil in Louisiana. That people should be made to understand that all the authority lodged in the National Government to preserve republican government and to protect the rights of all its citizens, will be kindly, but fearlessly and steadily exerted, and that no party in this country will accept the alliance of men who are seeking power by such

describe. Unless this can be done the free institutions of the whole United States will not long survive the destruction of those in the South.

G. F. HOAR,
W. A. WHEELER,
W. P. FRYE.

From the Raleigh News.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

Second Night's Session—Hughes' Resolution Adopted—A Lengthy and Interesting Discussion—Thorne Expelled by a Vote of 46 to 31.

The third session of the Ecclesiastical Court, the lower House of the General Assembly composing the same, met promptly at 7½ o'clock, Mr. Speaker Robinson in the Chair.

Mr. Patton offered a substitute for the Moring resolution, providing for the expulsion of J. William Thorne for causing to be published and circulated a pamphlet, the teachings of which, in the judgment of the House, are subversive of good government and morals, and which render him unqualified to discharge the duties of a legislator, &c.

Brewington and Moore both took the floor, and were loud in their defence of Thorne and "agin" the substitute.

Mr. Patton said so long as the substitute had raised such a row in a certain corner of the House, he would withdraw it, and let the resolution offered by Hughes, colored, of Granville, take its place.

This was a stunner, but Moore stumbled on heedlessly, and finally took his seat.

Mr. Pinnix had read by the clerk an opinion of Chief Justice Pearson to the effect that the evidence of an infidel was competent in a Court of Justice, after which he proceeded to discuss the legality of the question of expulsion. He claimed there was no evidence that Thorne wrote the pamphlet or had circulated it, &c.

Mr. Staples followed in reply to the points of law urged by Mr. Pinnix, in which he stated first that it was in evidence that Thorne admitted the authorship of the pamphlet, and the fact if its publication was, in law, the fact of its circulation.

Mr. Norment briefly responded in support of Thorne.

Mr. Glenn said he had followed the discussion closely, and weighed well all the testimony *pro* and *con*, and he was satisfied that the gentleman from Warren was being tried for his religious belief, and he could not support the resolution.

Mr. Trivett spoke in advocacy of the resolution, stating that a man who would promulgate such dangerous doctrines should not sit in the councils of our State.

Mr. Finger said that he was glad that the resolution, which bound us down to say that the member from Warren denied the being of Almighty God, was out of the way. We could now put the matter on general grounds and say whether or not a man promulgating such a blasphemous pamphlet is qualified to be a legislator. He was prepared to say that he did not think he was, and was glad that the resolution was now in such shape that he could support it.

Mr. Tate thought this House was treading on dangerous ground and moved to refer the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee.

On this motion, Mr. Erwin called the yeas and nayes.

Mr. Whitley objected to any postponement. He thought the matter should have been disposed of on Saturday. The House, he thought, should be at some other work. The motion to refer was lost.

Amendments by Messrs. Walker, of Richmond, inserting "blasphemous" instead of sacrilegious, and Finger, after North Carolina, "immorality," were adopted.

The Hughes resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Atwater, Barnhardt, of Caldwell, Bernheardt, of Rowan, Barrett, Bettis, Bizzell, Bryson, Davis, of Haywood, Davis, of Jackson, Dortch, Erwin, Finger, Foote, Freeman, Gaither, Gash, Green, Gudger, Hanner, Harrison, Haymore, Holt, Hooker, Isler, Kendall, Latta, Martin, McCubbins, Mock, Moffitt, Mosely, Norment, Patton, Presson, Proffitt, Reid, Shackleford, Sharpe, Spears, Staples, Thompson, of Beaufort, Thompson, of Lincoln, Trivett, Walker, of Richmond, Wells, Whitley, Young.—46.

Nays—Messrs Brewington, Bunn, Carter, Cary, Crews, Etheridge, Garrison, Glenn, Good, Hicks, Hill, Jessup, Jones, Mendenhall, Mitchell, Mizell, Moore, Parker, Pinnix, Scott, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Hyde, Strong, Tate, Walker, of Tyrrell, Ward, Whisnant, White and Wood—31.

On motion of Mr. Gudger, the motion by which the resolution was adopted, was reconsidered, and that motion laid on the table.

Before the vote was announced on the resolution, Mr. Harrison, who had voted first in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative, saying as there was a doubt, he would give it to the defendant.

The Speaker then announced that the seat of J. William Thorne, of Warren, was vacant and directed the Clerk to issue a certificate for his *per diem* to date.

Thus ended the three days trial, which has been the principal street topic of conversation for the past week, and with but few exception, just as the public desired that it should end.

Judging from the annual report of the commissioner of patents, the "hard times" have proved an incentive to mechanical ingenuity. The number of patents granted last year was thirteen thousand six hundred, a larger number than has been issued in any one year except in 1869, when fourteen thousand were recorded. There were twenty-one thousand applications in all. The receipts were $50,000 in excess of the expenditures. The patent office is the only institution conducted by the government which is wholly self-sustaining.

A Washington special to the Boston *Post* says the periodical rumors of changes in the cabinet are again current. This time, according to the slate as made up by those claiming to be the best informed in this direction, Attorney General Williams, is to give way to Senator Carpenter and General Bristow will vacate the treasury department and that vacancy is to be filled by Senator West, of Louisiana. What is to become of Williams and Bristow, and where they are to go, are questions which the gossips do not pretend to be so well prepared to give enlightenment upon, but they claim to have positive, though very mysterious, means of knowin that changes are soon to be made in the cabinet, and that those above mentioned are the most probable. Nobody's name could astonish the people more in connection with the secretaryship of the treasury than that of West, yet the reasons assigned for placing him there would seem patent. It is said that Mrs. Grant would like to have her brother in the United States Senate from Louisiana, and that Carpenter, would be a favorite companion at the

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY. MARCH 5, 1875.

GOVERNOR VANCE DECLARES FOR CONVENTION.

The following telegraphic correspondence, to which we have only time to make brief reference this morning, explains itself. As we said yesterday, the time for action has come. The Legislature ought no longer to delay:

WILMINGTON, N. C., 3d March, 1875.

To Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C.

We understand that you have declared in favor of Convention. Is it true, and are we at liberty to publish the fact by authority.

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 3rd March, 1875.

To Messrs. Engelhard & Saunders, Wilmington, N. C.

I am in favor of Convention in view of recent action of Congress.

Z. B. VANCE.

There is no man in North Carolina who has a stronger hold upon the affections of her people than ZEBULON B. VANCE, nor one whose accession to any cause could prove more valuable. It is with great pleasure therefore that we publish the fact that he favors the call of a Convention. Nor are we surprised at the position MR. VANCE takes in regard to this matter. The "recent action of Congress" has indeed been such as to demonstrate beyond a doubt the necessity of a Convention. The question is no longer, if ever it was, one of mere expediency. It is now one of right and duty. And when duty calls VANCE never fails to respond.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

This iniquitous measure designed by a Radical Congress to enforce negro equality upon the Southern people, has at last passed both Houses of Congress and been signed by the President. It is therefore the law of the land—in form at least. Whether its provisions will ever be enforced will depend upon what construction the Courts may place upon the words "appropriate legislation" in the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution. If the Courts shall hold that a bill to force negroes and whites to eat together at the same table is "appropriate legislation" to enforce the equality of all men before the law, then—why then the trouble will have just begun.

Many persons seem to regard this bill as directed at and personally affecting only hotel-keepers and railroad and steamboat owners, but such is not the case. It has a far wider scope than this, as it seeks to punish not only hotel-keepers and railroad and steamboat owners who refuse accommodations to negroes against its provisions, but it seeks also and equally to punish all who shall "aid or incite such denial." This is simply an attempt, a bald barefaced attempt at wholesale intimidation, an infamous attempt to shut the mouths of men throughout the South, an attempt not only to force negro equality upon us, but to make us submit to it in silence.

With such a law and with such a Judge as BOND to execute it, the people of the South may look for trouble, but not so great that patience and courage cannot overcome it. But patience and courage will be needed. If like cowards, we yield in silent submission to the oppressive measures of the scoundrels who seek to force us into loathsome equality with the negro, we shall be indeed worthy of our fate, no matter how degrading it may be.

The following in the text of the bill as it passed Congress:

Whereas, It is essential to just government that we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the proper object of legislation to enact fundamental principles into law; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled. Section 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodation, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances (on land or water), theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race or color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section, by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges in said section enumerated; or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt with full costs, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year, provided that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred, but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty, in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

Sec. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the Court of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found without regard to the other party, and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States or Territorial Court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accrueing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as in other cases: provided that nothing contained in the section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by this act or otherwise; and any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000, nor more thon $5,000; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty, in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such District Attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are, or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any Court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than $5,000.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act, in the Courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said Court.

THE FORCE BILL—GRANT'S DEFEAT.

The dawn of a brighter day is at hand. The Grant programme for a third term is a failure. That programme was by force, fraud and patronage to secure the entire Southern delegation to the Convention next year. With this solid Southern vote in his favor, Grant needed only to get forty-six votes from the North to secure the nomination for the third term and to furnish these, it is said, Conkling, of New York, and Butler and Boutwell, of Massachusetts, had taken the contract. In this way Grant was to be forced upon the Radicals of the North by the Carpet-baggers of the South.

But independent of this, there is a growing feeling favorable to Grant, growing out of the disorganized demoralized condition of the Radical party. For months it has been more and more apparent every day that in any free and fair election the defeat of the Radical party in the next Presidential campaign, was a certainty, and it being equally certain that Grant would use the power and patronage of the Government to prevent a free and fair election for the benefit of no one else to the same extent that he would for his own benefit that portion of the Radical party that prefers partizan success before all things else, have been slowly but surely coming to the conclusion that they were reduced to the necessity of choosing between Grant and a Democrat for the next Presidency; and, unfortunately, there are many, very many members of that party with whom the Democrat would be second choice if they had to choose between him and the devil.

The programme then for Grant's nomination for the third term promises success, and this accomplished it was thought that like causes would produce like results and secure his election—in other words that controlling by force, fraud and patronage the entire Southern electoral votes he would need only fifty-six Northern votes which he might easily get by purchase in one shape or another. To this end the Force Bill was introduced into Congress to provide the machinery for the manipulation of the Southern States.

But "the best laid schemes of men and mice oft gang aglee," and Grant's scheme has proven no exception to this rule. In the first place that bill has not passed in any shape, and it is doubtful whether it ever will pass; in the next place it has been already so shorn of its power for evil that in its present shape it will by no means answer the purpose for which it was intended, and for the reason that it was so amended before passing the House of Representatives that it gives the President the power to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus* only in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, leaving the other Southern States free to vote as they may wish. And this being so and Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee being sure to vote against Grant, he will be obliged, if he would be elected, to make their loss good by getting an additional number of Northern electoral votes equal to that cast by the above named Southern States. This it is manifest to every one, can not be done.

It is apparent therefore, we think, that the defeat of the Force bill in its original shape, was the death blow to the National Radical Party, for without the entire Southern electoral vote being cast for him Grant cannot be elected. Everything, however, depends upon the people of the States of the South; if they stand up and do their duty the country will be saved from the ruin that is now impending over it; if not, the blame will be their own.

If Grant can not suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in North Carolina it will be pure cowardice on the part of her sons if the electoral vote of the State shall be cast for him. The day for fear has passed. Hope and courage should now animate the breast of every man.

It may seem strange to some, but it is nevertheless true, that the preservation of the Federal Government, or rather its restoration to its constitutional functions, depends upon the wisdom and the courage of the men who for four years fought the hardest fight ever known against the Federal Flag. But so it is, were it not for those very men in the South whom their northern brethren have so delighted to stigmatize as "rebels" and "traitors", in less than twelve months there would not linger in America a vestige of constitutional liberty.

Let us take courage then and resolve, every man of us, to do our whole duty.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We sincerely trust the Legislature will maturely consider the bill now pending before it in regard to the University.

The purpose of the bill is simply to provide for the restoration of the fund arising from the sale of the land scrip donated to the State of North Carolina by the Federal Government for the purpose of establishing schools for the promotion of learning necessary for those engaged in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The State bound herself in the most solemn manner, to keep the principal of that fund intact by making good any loss that might occur, and to appropriate the interest arising therefrom to educational purposes, or to return the whole to the Federal Government. The only question then for the Legislature to consider is whether the fund shall be made good to the University or whether it shall be returned to the Federal Government.

Suppose it be returned to the Federal government, what then? The people must be taxed to raise the entire principal of the fund amounting to $135,000; the revival of the University will be deferred until some indefinite day in the far off future and the youth of the State who desire to acquire such useful learning as may fit them to engage intelligently and therefore profitably in agriculture or in the mechanic arts will be deprived of the opportunity. Are gentlemen of the Legislature prepared to assume so grave a responsibility? Will they undertake to say that there is no need for a University in North Carolina, that the facilities for acquiring an education in North Carolina are already equal to the wants of the people or that education ought to be confined to those who are able to defray the cost from their own private means? Does the State owe nothing to her poorer children in this matter?

Suppose the bill now pending becomes a law, what then? The State will give to the University its certificate of indebtedness for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, bearing six per cent. interest. With the amount thus accruing from the interest, the Trustees will be able to establish the department devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts as early as July next, and this will lead to the speedy establishment of all the other departments that a first class University of the present day ought to consist of. If we are correctly informed, it is the purpose of the present Board of Trustees not to re-establish a mere college at Chapel Hill, but to found an University that shall be one indeed as well as one in name, one worthy of the age and of the State in which we live. To this grand consummation the bill now before the Legislature opens the way.

Nor will the time be unredeemed before that happy day, but instruction in the various branches of learning necessary and useful to those engaged in agriculture and the mechanic arts will at once begin, and this will be the starting point. And this is as it should be. If the State has but little to give to the cause of education we are content, quite content, that her mite should be given to advance the cause of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The intelligence of those engaged in these pursuits in any country determines its prosperity. We are content, therefore, that the department of the University first to be revived shall have for its chief object the increase of that intelligence in North Carolina.

CONVENTION ONCE MORE.

Is it not about time for the Legislature to take some action in regard to the Convention? What need is there for further delay? Surely it cannot be that it is further discussion that is desired? If gentlemen are ever to know their own minds it would seem that they ought to be able to do so, upon this subject after a seven month's discussion of it. Not knowing one's mind is a privelege of ladies, not of legislators. What need then, is there. for further delay? The Civil Rights bill has passed Congress and has been signed by the President. The Force bill has been made impotent and harmless as to North Carolina. Grant cannot now suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in North Carolina, let the Convention do what it may. And to his honor be it said we believe there is no reason to think His Excellency Governor Brogden will in any contingency call upon the President for Federal troops to intimidate our people. Why then should there be any further delay? In less than forty-eight hours the present Radical Congress will be dead and deep buried beneath the huge pile of its own infamy, beyond the power of resurrection to reach it. To morrow at high twelve the present Congress dies—dies amid the jeers and scoffs and execrations of all good men, North, South, East and West. What then, are we afraid of? Are we children, to be scared by ghosts, by shadows, by spectres? The road is now clear; let us press forward and do the duty that lies before us. There has been delay enough, there has been temporizing enough. Let us now act.

Is the Democratic party in favor of redeeming the pledges it has made to the people for the last seven years that at the first opportunity relief should be given from the burdens of the Canby Constitution? If so let it appear upon the record. Come to the book gentlemen.

SENATOR MERRIMON.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that "Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, distinguished himself as an able debater and a sound lawyer" during the discussion on Morton's bill regulating the manner of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

Senator MERRIMON is doing credit not only to himself but to his State.

In the New York Marine Court, recently, Judge Joachimsen, in the case of Polweter vs. the Central Sleeping Car Company, decided that the company is bound to have care that a passenger is protected in his person and in the property about his person during his sleep. The company sells a passenger something more than the use of a mattress, etc., they sell the protection of a conductor and porters, and by this latter act indicate their responsibility to keep away depredators upon the person and property of the passengers.

HOW THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

By way of explanation of the manner in which the friends of the Civil Rights bill were enabled to pass it through the Senate, we publish the following account of the proceedings had in that body on Thursday last:

Mr. Edmunds—I have this proposition to make to gentlemen of the other side: that we will adjourn whenever it now suits their convenience, after the matters upon the table are cleared off, and that general debate shall terminate on this bill on Saturday next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; any amendments proposed are to be disposed of on a five minutes' debate on each side; then thirty minutes to be allowed to the Senator in charge to close the debate, and then the bill to be finally disposed of without further debate; *no other measure to be interposed outside of the morning hour while this bill is under consideration*. I ask unanimous consent that there may be an understanding of this character.

Mr. Logan—I ask the Senator if in his proposition he means that the five minutes' debate on amendments shall continue after 2 o'clock on Saturday?

Mr. Edmunds—If amendments shall be offered.

Mr. Logan—Why not allow amendments to be offered during the time between now and then?

Mr. Edmunds—Any amendment may be offered, but it might happen that there would be no opportunity before.

Mr. Logan—By a five-minutes' debate on amendments we might be kept here a week.

Mr. Edmunds—I do not think there is any danger of that.

Mr. Logan—I do not like that at all.

The agreement was made, but on Friday some Republicans desired to violate it. Now, learn how well the agreement operated. In the Senate on Friday—

Mr. Morton—I should like to know about that agreement. I understood it meant this: that a vote should be taken as early as 2 o'clock to-morrow, provided the debate lasted that long; but if nobody wants to speak, are we not entitled to have a vote at once and have the matter out of the way? I suppose that is the spirit of the agreement.

Mr. Merrimon—The understanding was that the vote would not be taken earlier than 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Morton—If persons want to speak that long.

Mr. Merrimon—And further, that this side of the House were to have to-day to debate the bill at their pleasure, all day and all night if they pleased, and that at all events the vote would not be taken until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Alcorn—If there is no person to debate it now, I move that the vote be taken.

Mr. Edmunds, (Republican)—That, I think, would certainly be in violation of the understanding. I suppose we all appreciate how it is. The gentlemen on the other side have a stock of very good speeches; they are applicable to this subject, and they may be applicable to other subjects which may come before us. They have it in their power, of course, to expend them upon this bill if no time was fixed, and could have talked it into next week if they liked, and felt to be their duty to do so. Not knowing how long they wish to speak—but they of course acting for themselves—we agreed that no vote should be taken until to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Now, if they do not wish to occupy the time and are unwilling to modify the understanding so as to vote now, I certainly feel bound by the engagement. *We lose nothing but the inability to go on and do business*, arising from the fact they stand by the letter of the contract. The gentlemen upon the other side insisted upon having this much time for debate, and as I understand the agreement it so reads: "No vote shall be taken"—not even on an amendment, because Senators, knowing there was to be no vote, would wish to do something else—"until to-morrow at 2 o'clock," and "*no business is to interpose except by general consent*," so the gentlemen on the other side could not have any just right to say that the time which they wished to occupy in speaking had been taken away from them.

I am disposed to stand by the agreement.

So that on Thursday, when the Senators did not know but the Force bill would reach them that day, the Democrats got an agreement made that no Force bill and no other business should come up before Saturday afternoon without their consent.

THE BEAST AND HIS BAD LUCK.

The Beast has had bad luck recently.

MCLEAN, of Texas, went for him, telling him he was a murderer.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, told him he was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals, and infamous in politics.

BLAINE, of Maine, no longer ago than Saturday night, told him he was "damned scoundrel."

And now comes POLAND, of Vermont, an elegant old gentleman of the old school, who wears a blue swallow-tail coat, with brass buttons, and in language strong but less elegant than his dress tells the Beast that he is a "damned liar."

Here is what POLAND said:

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* gives a *verbatim* report of a colloquy between General Butler and Judge POLAND during the Wednesday night session of the House of Representatives. Butler had impudently said to POLAND that he did not believe that the latter had any desire or intention to bring up his Arkansas resolution. The conversation then proceeded in this fashion:

Judge Poland—You have no right to say that. What evidence have you?

General Butler—None, perhaps; but I believe it.

Judge Poland—I don't believe that you believe what you say you believe.

General Butler—I do believe it.

Judge Poland—I believe that you are a damned liar.

General Butler—My courage, sir, has never been impeached. I am quite able to resent an insult like that. You had better be careful.

Judge Poland—I don't think that I have much courage, but I have quite enough for the occasion. Not much is needed.

Pusillanimous, inhuman, infamous, murderer, damned scoundrel, damned liar, and——*Spoons!*

Recent explorations show that the great Australian trees exceed in height, though not in circumference, the giants of California. A fallen tree in the recesses of Dandenong, Victoria, was measured not long since, and found to be 420 feet long; another on the Black Spur, ten miles from Healesville, measured 480 feet. The highest trees on the Sierra Nevada, Cal., yet discovered, reach only 450 feet, the average size being from 300 to 400 feet in height, and from 24 to 34 feet in diameter.

THE FORCE BILL that passed the House on Saturday was carried, by the outgoing Radical members. The test vote was on the main question, which was 157 yeas to 105 nays.

Of the 157 votes in favor of ordering the main question, 103 were cast by the men whose terms had expired, and all of whom—with the exception of 17 from the South, who may seek a re-election this year—have been rejected by their constituents. It was, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, their legacy of revenge. All the Massachusetts delegation voted for the bill except Peirce and Dawes. The latter, true to his pledge, voted against it. Garfield, as usual professed to oppose it, and then, with a number of other Radicals, dodged the vote. The number of dodgers and absentees was 30—not enough indeed to change the result; but it was a cowardly act nevertheless, and will be remembered against them hereafter. This fact we now put on record: Only 54 Republicans re-elected to the next Congress voted for the bill; 103 votes were cast by men who had no longer any constituencies behind them.

The Civil Rights bill also passed the Senate on Saturday as it came from the House. So we go. *Facilis decensus.* We leave these desperate conspirators against the peace of the country to complete the quotation.

From the Charlotte Observer.

The Western North Carolina Railroad.

Though we have been censured for urging action upon the Legislature, we must nevertheless call upon our own members to work.

Why does the Legislature so long hesitate or fail to adopt some plan of completing this railroad, and of giving the State the benefit of at least one line across the mountains, and of giving us of the East easy access to the Mississippi Valley.

Virginia has not been satisfied with *one* line across *her* Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains, but has now two great railroad lines crossing her mountains, more difficult to pass than ours, by which the Seaboard and Western Waters are connected.

Why, in view of all that has been done by others, and when so much remains to be done by us, does North Carolina hesitate to allow, aye, assist any reliable corporation or individual that may be willing to undertake it—to build the railroad named at the head of this article, across the mountains connecting our tide water with the Ohio and Mississippi?

Can we find such a party? We reply yes; and one that is entirely reliable and responsible.

We know there is such a party; and we say to the present Legislature if you let this golden oppportunity pass without enlisting this party in our cause, the cause of the State, a responsibility will rest upon you that you can never recover from.

Why, we say again does the General Assembly hesitate to make such a proposition as can be accepted to complete this line?

It is well known to the public hereabouts, that the Carolina Central Railway Company is ready and willing to undertake the completion of this line, and if we may judge the future by the past, that company will build it in the shortest time possible.

Take in proof of what we say—the time they occupied in building their line from Wadesboro to this city—fifty-two miles through some of the most rugged and rocky counties in the East. "Boggan's Cut," "Davis Cut," and two dozen other rocky hills of smaller dimensions where rocks formed the entire material, rock cuts for three-quarters of a mile, averaging twenty feet in depth. This work was commenced July, 1873, and the last rail was laid the 15th of December, 1874; work never was stopped for a day—though the panic or stringent money pressure was upon them nearly the whole time in September, 1873.

Such an example as this, is worth remembering when we want to cross our mountains by an iron road! Who can beat it!

Gentlemen of the Legislature, if you can find any corporation or individual to compare with this energy and this determination, let us see. This Company has a most efficient working organization, and a very wealthy gentleman to supply the means. Hence, we say, make any reasonable arrangement you can with them to finish your Western North Carolina Railroad.

Give them the convict labor free—they paying all expenses—give them liberal laws under which to operate, and our word for it within two years, you will see a connection from all the East, to Wolf Creek, thence to the entire West!

What else can you do? By this you begin at once to develop the West and increase your means to raise money by taxation to pay your debt. Is this nothing?

"Consolidation" is probably dead and buried. What other visionary scheme do you want to try? Our suggestions offer reasonable, if not certain measures of success. Try it, gentlemen legislators! Lay aside jealousies of Wilmington and Charlotte and go ahead.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

LAMAR AS PORTRAYED BY A POLITICAL FOE.

In point of ability and sterling qualities of character, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, is probably the ablest man of the extreme Democratic or Southern wing. He is of marked qualities of character, and leaves the impression of being anything but an ordinary man. He is peculiar both in look and manner, and one looks at him several times before really making up his mind in any way. He is broad-shouldered and of sturdy build, a little below the medium height, and gives evidence of power, tenacity and firmness of character. His face is closely shaven, wearing no beard, and his hair is of a fine brown silky color, and falls perfectly straight to his shoulders. He is reticent and unpretentious, seldom giving expression to his opinions unless asked, and never obtrusive or the slightest egotistical in manner. He has evidently been hurt or toned down by his political experiences before or during the war, being at that time one of the most rabid, fire-eating and determined of the slave-holding South, and as a member of Congress at that time, savage and desperate in an extreme degree. But the fate of "the institution" and the severe experiences and trials of the South everywhere, in consequence of their determination to uphold and continue it, has had its subduing or chastening effect upon him, and he is no longer the man of fire, fury and will, overbalancing all reason, sense or justice, but is in every respect, at least in appearance, *the gentle, quiet, firm and uncompromising Statesman, and is really reflecting more credit upon the extreme Southern locality, from which he came, than any other member.* We trust he will not be displaced by any less steady hand, or made to give way to one less skilled in legislation or to one less inclined to deal out even-handed justice to all parties. He is a close reasoner, and an easy and an earnest advocate.

From the standpoint of ability and downright earnestness of character, *Mr. Lamar stands first on the Democratic side*, and would without doubt have been selected as leader, had he possessed less pride, and been more facile and politic in his course, and an easier subject for political trickery and tricksters.

Condensed from the Raleigh News

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The following bills passed their third readings:

Bill to relieve the counties of the State from the payment of the costs and expenses in criminal prosecutions.

Bill appointing a Commissioner of Health of the city of Wilmington; (a petiton was read from the physicians of the city of Wilmington praying for the appointment;) the same to be left to the corporate authorities.

Bill for the relief of disabled soldiers.

Bill incorporating the Wilmington and Coast Turnpike Company.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1875.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READINGS.

Bill to incorporate the Bank of Raleigh, the stock to be paid for in specie or national currancy, and all bank notes issued by said bank shall be redeemed in national currancy; said bank may organize when $25,000 is subscribed and paid in and five directors are elected.

Bill concerning evidence in cases of fraud in cases where the State is concerned.

Bill amending the charter of the Western Railroad from Fayetteville to Greenboro, so as to open books of subscription.

Bill requiring notice to be posted 30 days in any locality before application shall be made for prohibition of liquor.

Bill repealing certain part of chap. 137; laws of 1865-'74. Refers to Episcopal Church at Summerville, Brunswick county.

Bill in relation to charters of cities and towns. Prevents any corporate authority from expending the funds of said corporation to prevent the carrying out of any act of this General Assembly.

Bill incorporating the North State Transportation Company. Authorizes the organization of a Steam Navigation Company for the transportation of passengers, &c., on the sounds and rivers of North Carolina and elsewhere.

Bill making an appropriation to the Insane Asylum for 1875 and 1876 came up as the special order. Appropriates $65,000 for the carrying on of the institution, and $5,000 for necessary improvements, per annum. Passed its third reading.

Supplemental bill postponing the operations of the usury bill was postponed and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Bill to extend the time of back loans, in regard to the usury bill, was indefinitely postponed.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Graham's bill concerning evidence in cases of fraud where the State is concerned, passed third reading, but did not prevail by a vote of 21 to 9. This bill provides that in cases where fraud upon the State is charged it shall not be a sufficient cause to excuse any one from imparting any evidence or information legally required of him because he came into the possession of such evidence or information by his position as counsel or attorney before the consummation of such fraud, providing it shall not be competent to introduce any admissions thus made on trial of any person making the same in any Court of Justice.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Tate, a bill to prevent the sale of the State stock, and to protect the States' interest in said road, &c. Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to amend chap. 62, Battle's Revisal, in relation to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Referred.

By Mr. Smith, of Anson, a bill to incorporate the vestry of Calvary Church, of Wadesboro, Anson county.

By Mr. Munden, a bill requiring Insurance Companies to make deposits. Referred.

House bill concering banking institutions in this State, passed its readings.

The special order for 12 o'clock was the election of Trustees for the University to supply the vacancies of those whose terms will expire in November, and also the vacancy occasioned by the death of C. B. Saunders of Johnston county.

Messrs. Walker, of Richmond, and Wheeler, were appointed tellers to conduct the election.

The ballot being large the tellers were given till Monday morning to report the result.

SENATE.

SIXTY-NINTH DAY.

MARCH 1st, 1875.

Mr. Busbee, a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to report a bill providing by taxation or otherwise for the protection of the State's interest in the North Carolina Railroad and the Western N. C. R. R. Adopted.

THE USURY QUESTION.

Mr. Williamson introduced a bill to construe the true meaning of the 6th section or ratifying clause of the Usury bill, which bill has passed both houses. The said section leaves a doubt as to the time the said bill shall go into effect within 30 days.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the bill considered and warmly discussed at some length by Messrs French, Linney, Busbee, Williamson, Mills, Cooke, Standford and Selby.

Mr. Busbee moved an amendment that the bill do not go into effect until January 1st, 1877.

Mr. Cooke moved an amendment that the bill go into effect on the 1st of November, 1875.

Mr. French moved to postpone the whole question until to-morrow, 12 o'clock, in order that the amendment of Mr. LeGrand to postpone until 1st of January, 1876, (the special order for that day,) could be considered at the same time. Lost by a vote of 14 to 22.

Mr. Busbee's motion was lost by a vote of 8 to 27.

Mr. Cooke's motion to postpone the operations of the bill until 1st of November, 1875, was lost by the following vote: Ayes, 18, nays, 19.

The motion of Mr. Williamson then passed its second reading by a vote of 45 to 10, and being put on its third reading Mr. Cooke moved that the bill do not go into effect until the 15th of October, 1875.

Mr Waring hoped this amendment would be adopted, as large sections of the State would be greatly damaged by the immediate operations of this bill, and he desired that the people might be given time to get ready for its workings—that arrangements already made for this year may be carried out.

Mr. Williamson wanted the bill to go into effect at once. It was the moneyed interests that wanted this law postponed, and he was not willing to concede anything to this class.

Mr. Cooke thought it extremely essential that his amendment should prevail. The bill going into effect at present would work disastrously in the cotton sections of the State, arrangements having already been made for the present year between the planters, the merchants, the bankers and the capitalists, and these planters should be allowed time to make some preparations for the future.

Mr. Parish advocated the bill going into effect in 30 days. The country had already been impoverished by the enormous rates of interest charged.—All parties borrowing money at such ruinous rates would break, and the sooner the better for the general welfare of the State.

The amendment of Mr. Cooke was adopted by the following vote: Ayes 20; nays 17.

The bill thus amended then passed its third reading by a vote of 21 to 16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Richardson, a petition from citizens of Columbus county asking a prohibitory liquor law within two miles of Mt. Zion Baptist Church in said county.

By Mr. McRae, a resolution in regard to the Philadelphia Centennial.

By Mr. Pinnix, a bill in relation to costs in State cases.

By the same, a bill to require clerks of the Superior Court and Registers of Deeds to make Indexes. Referred.

By Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill to extend the time of transferring cases. Referred.

House bill to amend the incorporation act for the town of Fayetteville passed its readings.

House bill to punish for the destruction of grain, &c., secured in shocks out-doors, passed its readings.

House bill to amend the general railway laws of North Carolina taken up and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

House bill in relation to estrays, providing for the appointment of rangers in the various counties, passed its readings.

At 12 o'clock the House went into a committee of the whole on the consideration of the machinery act. The bill was taken up and discussed by sections. At the hour of adjournment not more than half of the bill had been perfected.

SENATE.

SIXTY-NINTH DAY.

MONDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

Senate bill, prohibiting tenants or croppers selling any quantities of cotton less than one bale, except on the written consent of the landlord or land-owners, was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill, relating to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill, to enforce the performance of contracts, was indefinitely postponed.

MARCH 2d, 1875.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill to charter Fifth Ward Bucket Company, Wilmington. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill to protect and encourage domestic manufactures and mining, with memorial. Referred.

Mr. Standford, a bill for ganging of casks and barrels of spirits turpentine. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a resolution of instruction to the Public Treasurer concerning deposits. Rules suspended, and resolution considered. The resolution authorizes the Public Treasurer to make deposits of public money in the banks of the State.

Mr. Cantwell stated that the resolution was drawn up by a gentleman of eminent ability and purity and well known to this Senate. He referred to Mr. Wm. A. Wright, of Wilmington.

Several amendments were offered; when, on motion of Mr. French, the resolutions with amendments were referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cashwell's bill providing for the payment by the counties of fifty cents for the killing of each crow was considered.

Pending discussion, the hour for the special order arrived, being the Swamp Land Bill.

The bill provides for the reclaiming of the swamp lands of New Hanover, Onslow and other counties, some 500,000 acres of land being embraced in these swamps—one-half of the same, in alternative sections, to be given the New River Canal Company for reclaiming the same. The Board of Commissioners and an appointed Board to protect the State's interest.

Messrs. French, Standford, Selby, Stickney, Hargrave, Peebles and Cashwell favore the proposition. The lands at present were worth little or nothing to the State, when, if reclaimed, they would be of great value.

Messrs. Linney and Williamson opposed, claiming that the State should not thus sacrifice her property.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 26 to 18.

The bill was then put on its third reading and passed with the following result: Ayes 24, nays 17.

Mr. Kerr, in explaining his vote, pronounced the affair the biggest fraud ever perpetrated upon the State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill to incorporate the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company. Referred.

By Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill in relation to lunatic claims.

House bill to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington passed its third reading.

House bill requiring the Bible to be read in public schools was indefinitely postponed.

The bill in relation to the purchase of the Western North Carolina Railroad by the State came up as the special order for 12 o'clock on its third reading.

Mr. Tate took the floor in advocacy of the bill as amended, on its second reading, and after detailing a history of the various complications of the affairs of the Road, urged its passage as the only feasible plan of saving the State's interest in this great work, etc

Mr. Chandler offered a substitute for the bill, the Senate bill with slight changes, and urged its adoption.

To this substitute Mr. Staples offered a number of amendments.

Mr. Tate characterized the substitute as an act to squeeze out of the State its interest in this road and offered an amendment to his bill providing for the protection of the stockholders of this road in Burke county, stating that the citizens of Burke county and Burke county itself had paid one-fourth of the money for building this road, and therefore should have some showing for the money expended, &c.

Mr. McRae opposed the substitute and amendments, and favored the original bill introduced by Mr. Tate.

Mr. Gudger desired to sleep on the remarks of Mr McRae, and at 2½ o'clock Mr. Gudger moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A bill has been introduced in the Kansas Legislature, providing for an appropriation of $200,000 for the immediate relief of the sufferers from the grasshopper devastation in that State. It is stated at Topeka that several persons have died of starvation while the Legislature has been discussing measures for their relief.

Soldiers of the garrision at Marseilles are having a mania for suicides. The commander has issued a general order for all soldiers who take their own lives to be buried with disgrace in the night time, as guilty of an act of cowardice.

Arsene Houssaye tells us that the women are furious at the obscur lighting of the new Grand Opera House at Paris. They say they can only be half seen in the twilight, and that the flashing of their diamonds is barely perceptible. And yet any other ball, says Houssaye, would be illuminated sufficiently by the diamonds scattered helter-skelter over the opera. Madame Cassin exhibits $4,000,000 worth, Madame Musark $5,000,000 Madame de Pavia $6,000,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE FORCE BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.

BROUGHT UP IN THE SENATE.

THE DEMOCRATS DETERMINED IT SHALL NOT GO TO THE PRESIDENT.

GRANT SIGNS THE CIVIL RIGHTS INFAMY.

THE FINANCE BILL IN THE SENATE.

THE FORCE BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

TAX-BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AS A LOBBYIST.

CIVIL RIGHTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1—Noon—House—The Force bill was passed shortly after mid-night on Saturday. It was so amended as to limit the President's right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and to expire at the end of two years. Yeas 135, nays 114

Before the last vote was taken on the passage of the bill, Young, of Georgia, said he desired the country to know one fact, and that was that of the 40 Democratic Representatives from the States to be effected by the Provisions of this bill, not one of them has been allowed a word in discussion upon its merits, but on the contrary the gentleman in charge of it has thought proper to deny time to any of the representatives from the Southern States who intended to oppose the bill except a few minutes to two or three of them.

It may be stated that the Democratic Senators are determined that the caucus force bill which has passed the House shall not be allowed to reach the President. Concessions, they say, are over.

The President has signed the Civil Rights Bill.

SENATE—The Force bill was received from the House of Representatives and read a first time by title. Thurman, Bayard and others objected to its second reading and it remains on the Vice-Presidents table until to-morrow. Its second reading will throw it over another day. It will come up on the direct issue on Wednesday and the session closes Thursday at noon. The Democrats are all determined that the bill shall not reach the President.

HOUSE—A motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions reported by the Louisiana Committee was defeated by a vote of yeas, 154; nays 85, not two thirds in the affirmative.

A similar motion to bring the resolutions to a vote directly and separately was carried by a vote of ayes, 172; nays, 85. Stephens, of Georgia, being the only Democrat voting aye.

The resolution recommending the restoration to the Louisiana House of Representatives of the persons wrongfully deprived of their seats was then adopted without a division, and the resolution recognizing Kellogg as Governor, until the end of his term, was adopted by a party vote.

The Secretary has called in five millions of five twenty bonds, the interest on which ceases January 1st proximo.

The Conference Committe on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, was agreed to.

Debt Statement—increase during the month, 6½ million; Cash in Treasury—coin 75½ millions; currency, 11¼ million.

SENATE—Citizens of Dakota petition that the Black Hills reservrtion be opened to the people of the Territories.

Bill making Pascagoula, Mississippi, a port of delivery. Passed.

Bill to secure further security for navigation on the Mississippi river. Passed.

Bill bridging the Arkansas river at Pine Bluffs. Passed.

Efforts to get up a steamboat bill failed.

The Tax bill was resumed.

Chandler gave notice that he would call up the Steamboat bill to-night.

Morrill addressed the Senate on the Tax bill, which he reported without amendment, and hoped that no amendment would be pressed, as a single one would endanger the bill.

The estimated increase of revenue on tobacco is four millions; from molasses, seven and half millions; from cigars, two millions; from whisky, twelve millions.

HOUSE—Messrs. Lowdes, Pierce, Sener and Smith, of Virginia, voted against recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana.

Appropriation bills were resumed.

Both Houses are in session to-night.

The Committee of the Diocese of Virginia declines to give its consents to the election of Dr. DeCovan as Bishop of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, March 2—Noon—SENATE—The amendment to tax tea and coffee 10 cents per pound was lost—yeas 6; nays 56.

Mr. Johnson's amendment, excepting tobacco already manufactured from the operation of the increased tax, was adopted by a vote of 28 to 26.

Mr. Jones then moved to lay the bill on the table, which was carried by a vote of 30 to 29

Adjourned at 12:30 A. M.

The force bill was read in the Senate a second time by title, but objection was made to its third reading, and it was laid over, no motion being made to refer it to any committee.

The House, at 3:45 A. M., passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, having been in session upon it from 7½ o'clock P. M., and then adjourned.

To-day the House had before it the tax-bill for the District of Columbia, and passed it, fixing the rate of taxation at 1½ per cent on real and on personal property, and abolishing the representation of the District by a delegate in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 2—Night—A full Cabinet met at noon and adjourned at 1 o'clock, when they went to the Capitol in a body and made personal appeals in behalf of a tariff.

The Star says: The President, with several members of the Cabinet, including Secretaries Bristow and Robeson and Attorney-General Williams, were at the Capitol to-day, and while there had a conference with the leading Representatives and Senators relative to the tax-bill laid on the table yesterday. The President and members of the Cabinet present urged the imperative necessity of taking the bill from the table and passing it, and it is understood that an effort in that direction would be made.

C. H. Belvin has been nominated as Pension Agent at Raleigh, N. C.

Lorenzo Thomas, for a long time Adjutant General, is dead.

HOUSE—The bill regulating the tax for the District of Columbia passed. The tax is 1½ per cent. Church property, actually used for church purposes, is exempt.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, from the Select Committee to inquire whether the privileges of the House had been violated by the arrest of Whitelaw Reed, a witness before a Committee of the House at the instance of Alex. R. Shephard, submitted a report and recommended the passage of a bill declaring witnesses before either branch of Congress, or a Committee thereof, not subject to the service of any civil process or any claim or cause of action arising prior to such appearance while coming to Washington, while in such attendance or until after a reasonable time to return. The rules were suspended and the bill passed by a vote of 131 to 33.

The credentials of Maxey, from Texas, were presented.

SENATE—Logan called up the bill to equalize bounties. It was passed by the casting vote of Vice-President Wilson. It was claimed during the discussion that it takes not less than thirty nor more than one hundred millions from the Treasury.

The River and Harbor bill was reported without amendment or recommendation. Calendar.

The Senate is in session to-night on the tax bill which was taken from the table.

WASHINGTON, March 3—Noon—The Tariff and Tax bill passed the Senate after mid-night, without amendment, by a vote of 30 to 29. It goes to the President to-day for his signature.

The Bounty bill goes to the House for its concurrence. It was amended so as to allow the Government to borrow money to meet the wants of the bill. There is another amendment that soldiers shall not be charged with bounties paid them by States, which it is claimed will swell the drain on the treasury tremendously.

The Senate has been engaged on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill all the morning.

In the House the Conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill has been presented and agreed to. It contains a partial restoration of the franking privilege as to the Congressal Record and other public documents, up to next December, and permanently as to seeds and agricultural reports.

The Deficiency bill is under consideration, and there is a tremendous pressure of business and consequently great disorder and confusion in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Night—The Comptroller of Currency has called upon the National Banks for a report of their condition at the close of business on the 1st inst.

A canvass was made in the Senate this morning as to the feeling of that body with reference to proceeding with what is known as the "force bill." The result was that a majority of the Senate was opposed to taking it up until all the appropriation bills are disposed of, and indeed, so solicitous were the Senators to go on with the latter bills that they requested Mr. Morrill to report the Sundry Civil Apropprition bill, and waived the usual reading of the Journal. It is very doubtful now whether the force bill will ever be called up.

The Senate has been engaged all day in the discussion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

In the House the Deficiency Bill was passed at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

A resolution of thanks to Blaine as Speaker was offered by Potter, of New York, and unanimously adopted.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States was defeated by a vote of yeas 164 to nays 84, not two-thirds in the affirmative. It was almost a party vote.

The President has nominated Henry R. Pease, now U. S. Senator from Mississippi, to be Postmaster at Vicksburg.

SENATE—The Senate has been engaged all day on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, and a large number of amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill was then taken up and a number of amendments reported by the Committee on Transportation Routes. Agreed to.

Important to County Officers.

Mr. Pinnix, of Davidson, a few days since introduced a very important bill to the House of Representatives, which passed its several readings in that body Friday without a dissenting voice. It will doubtless pass the Senate with a like unanimity. It provides for the safe keeping and rigid accounting for the funds of the several counties in the State. Sheriffs, Treasurers, Clerks of the Superior Courts, Registers of Deeds and all county officers into whose hands any moneys may come by virtue or under color of this office, are required to make an annual report, under oath or verified, signed and addressed to the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, giving an itemized and detailed statement of all moneys that have come into their hands, from whom received, the date received and the amounts in detail. Also how disbursed, the time, amount and to whom paid and on what account, &c. The reports are to be made on the first Monday in September in each and every year. If they fail to do so the County Commissioners are required to begin suit on their bonds at once. When the reports are passed upon the Chairman endorses on it "approved", the date of approval and signs it. The Register is then to register it in a book entitled "Record of Official Reports," furnished to him by the Secretary of State, index it in the book, mark on the back of it *the date* when registered, the page of the book on which it is registered and sign his name and file it in his office If any reports be made which the Commissioners disapprove, they shall compel a proper report to be made in the same manner as if no report had been made.

It will be observed that by the provisions of this important bill every safeguard is thrown around the finances of the several counties. Any tax payer or other person who desires to know the conditions of the finances of the county or wishes to see whether any officer has properly discharged his duties, can examine the "Record of Official Reports" and by aid of the index soon find the report recorded, or he can find the original on file.

Ral. News.

A Relic of the Mexican War.

We call the attention of the *News & Courier*, and other South Carolina papers, to the item below, which has been sent to us by an officer of the U. S. Artillery, (who served with the Captain James Stuart named), in all the actions except Cerro Gordo:

At the station house may be seen what remains of an elegant army sword, which was presented to Captain James Stuart, U. S. A., who commanded a company of mounted riflemen in Oregon during the early Indian wars, and who did gallant service in the war with Mexico. These facts are evident from the engraving on the scabbard of the sword, which reads as follows: "South Carolina. In memory of the gallant conduct and generous devotion of Captain James Stuart, regiment of mounted riflemen, U. S. A. Reckless of danger, unharmed he shared the victories of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino, Chapultepec, Mexico, to fall by savage treachery in far distant Oregon." The scabbard of the sword is heavily gold plated, and elaborately engraved with battle scenes in Mexico.—*Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.*

Below is an extract from the letter:

"I cut the enclosed slip from the Sacremento *Record* of the 3rd of February, 1875. The officer mentioned was killed in Phil Kearney's fight with the Rogue River Indians in Oregon. He died June 18th, 1851. Probably the sword was left in Oregon and forgotten, for the mounted riflemen were moved east that year.

"Capt. Stuart's father was, I understood, on the Charleston *Courier*, about 1845, and his family are probably living in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C. If the slip were republished in the Wilmington and Charleston papers it might enable his relatives to recover the sword."

We hope the press will aid the commendable effort of this officer by giving the notice circulation.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

Trustees of the University.

The Raleigh *News* says: The General Assembly on yesterday elected the following gentlemen as Trustees of the University to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of half the Board, and also by the death of C. B. Saunders:

B F Moore, P C Cameron, K P Battle, Z B Vance, J A Graham, S A Walkup, B F Grady, E H Davis, J E Dugger, W H Battle, M E Manly, L C Latham, C W Broadfoot, P H Winston, Jr, W A Mebane, Seaton Gales and Rev D A Long.

The Carolina Central Railway Injunction.

His Honor, Judge Kerr, concluded the hearing of the Carolina Central Railway Injunction Case yesterday morning. Colonel Robert Strange, as counsel for the Railway, concluded a very able and exhaustive argument in the case. At its conclusion the Judge announced that he would reserve his decision until after he heard the [illegible] Association Injunction Case, which will be argued to-day, and deliver his opinion in both at the same time.

We noticed in attendance yesterday Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine, an interested listener to the masterly argument of Colonel Strange. Judge Appleton is on a visit to his friend, Mr Edward Kidder, of this city.

A Triangular Duel.

An amusing affair, in the way of the operation of the law occurred here Tuesday. It seems that at Burgaw, in this county, on last Friday and Saturday, an officer attempted to serve a warrant on a party who had committed some offence, and in course of making the arrest some dispute arose between the deputy and his prisoner, which resulted in a fight between them. They were parted with one or other having received serious damage, and the party who was to have been arrested came to the city and obtained a warrant from Justice Gardner for the arrest of the officer, charging him with assault. The warrant was entrusted to a Deputy Sheriff to execute, and yesterday the parties all arrived at the city, the first offender's prisoner to the officer, and this latter individual himself a prisoner to the Deputy Sheriff. The situation was a ludicrous one, and, notwithstanding their "bonds," the parties all arrived here in good spirits and, we believe, as very good friends.

A New Trade.

We notice discharging at the wharf of Messrs. Adrian & Vollers, on the west side of the river, the schooner *Annie Barton*, which comes direct from Guanahani Island with a cargo of natural guano in bulk, imported by the above named firm. This is a new feature. Heretofore our supplies of guano have been derived mostly from second and third hands and the cost has been much increased by frequent handling and freighting, and the quality deteriorated. But this guano coming direct, with but one handling, being in bulk and in the natural state, can be sold at much less prices than those which are passed through many transhipments.

The testimonials in favor of the Guanahani Guano are of the very highest kind. It has been used now for two years past in nearly every cotton county in the State, and the farmers using it have come forward and freely testified to its value. We understand that every cargo to be imported is to be analyzed before being offered for sale, and if not found up to the standard value will be refused. The cargo landing now is pronounced a very fine article and as soon as the analysis is complete it will be published for public inspection. We are glad to see our merchants thus co-operating with our farmers in seeking to enable them to get their fertilizers cheaper. It operates to the advantage of both classes.

Any inquiries by merchants, farmers or Grangers will be fully answered by the above named firm, who will send testimonials on application. [d2t&w1t

Injuncted Again—Lost by Three Minutes' Time—Value of Time at the Clerk's Office.

On yesterday our worthy Registrars, appointed by the Legislature in the new city bill, repaired in a body, about 9 o'clock in the morning, to the office of the City Clerk, to deposit there the certificate of their qualification &c., as required by the bill. Our friends were unfortunate, however, in going at an hour so early that the Clerk was, owing to pressing engagements, unable to receive the certificate. The best he could do for them was to request them to return at twelve o'clock. They reached the office on the second visit, precisely three minutes after twelve o'clock, and were politely informed that they were too late to deposit any certificate in that office, and thereupon the Clerk proving inexorable, the Registrars left the certificate upon the table, having first received the following:

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
March 1st, 1875.

To Messrs. Frank H. Darby, W. P. Oldham, Jas. W. King:

GENTS:—As the certificates of your appointment and of your having qualified have been delayed so long for presentation and filing in this office, I must decline to take them.

T. C. SERVOSS, City Clerk.

The certificate is as follows:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.

Personally appeared before me, E. H. McQuigg, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county and State aforesaid, W. P. Oldham, James W. King, O. A. Wiggins, A J. Yopp, Jesse J. Hodges, F. H. Darby, Registrars, appointed by the Legislature in the act amending the Charter of the City of Wilmington, ratified on the 3rd day of February, 1875, who, being by me first duly sworn, each for himself doth say that he will well and truly discharge his duty as Registrar in accordance with the Constitution and laws of North Carolina.

W. P. OLDHAM,
JAS. W. KING,
O. A. WIGGINS,
A. J. YOPP,
JESSE J. HODGES,
FRANK H DARBY.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 13th day of February, 1875.

E. H. McQUIGG, J. P.

We thought it was bad enough when three white men and two negroes, to-wit: Messrs. Bailey, Russell and Bond and David Gay, of Brunswick, and Duncan Holmes talked about "enjoineting", as Billy Smith would say, the execution of a law of North Carolina, but affairs have gone from bad to worse until one single white man is equal to the task, when even the Clerk of the city dares deliberately and in writing to refuse to receive a paper ordered by law to be filed in his office.

But patience, patience, good friends. It will not always be thus, that every man who desires may defy the laws of our State. A better day is coming. The Ides of March are almost here.

France is the greatest wheat-producing country in the world. She produced in 1873 the enormous quantity of 232,209,000 bushels. The United States rank second in this respect, and Russia third.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met last night in regular session. Present J. G. Wagner, Chairman *pro temp.*, and Commissioners Morris, VanAmringe and Nixon.

Application of Jno. W. Rowe, J. A. Anderson and Thos. J. Lee, for pay for work done in furnishing and constructing the bridge over Blake's Ferry, was referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Various applications for remission or reduction of taxes were referred to Finance Committee.

Applications from various paupers, for aid from the county, were referred to Committee on Poor.

Application of Samuel Blossom, for a license to retail spirituous liquors, was granted.

Communication from Board of Trustees of Wilmington township, relative to the appointment of Tax Assessors, was laid over until to-day.

Application of W. M. Monroe, for appointment as Register of Deeds, was referred back for information.

The matter of listing taxes was referred to the Chairman *pro temp.*, with power to act.

Communication of S. T. Potts, Clerk of Board of Wilmington Township Trustees, covering resolution of his Board, requesting the Board of County Commissioners to turn over to them all moneys that may have been collected by the Sheriff or Tax Collector for the use of said township, was laid over for action to day.

The Board then adjourned to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

Daily Journal 2d.

The County Commissioners met last night pursuant to adjournment, present J. G. Wagner, Chairman *pro tem*, and Commissioners A. H. Morris, S. VanAmringe and Delaware Nixon.

On motion, the claims for Wilmington township, regarding which a communication had been received at the last meeting, were approved.

The application, which was referred at last meeting, relative to Blake's Ferry, was again brought forward and amended by having inserted the names of the parties to be benefited by the bridge.

It was moved that the whole matter be referred to the Commissioners of Pender county when elected.

The application of D. Pigott, for remission of double taxes, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The application of Duncan Holmes, for payment for work done in throwing open an embankment in the road leading to Little Bridge, was referred to the Chairman with power to act.

The application relative to turning over township moneys, which was deferred at last meeting, was referred to the County Attorney.

The resolution from township Trustees, requesting the appointing of Assessors, was referred.

The application of J. L. Barlow was referred to the County Attorney.

The claims regarding Wilmington township were approved and were ordered spread on the minutes and the Clerk was directed to inform the Tax Collector of the action of the meeting.

The Harnett, Wilmington and Lincoln township claims were approved and ordered to be spread on the minutes, and the Clerk was ordered to inform the Tax Collector of the same.

The Board then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 7 o'clock P. M.

Daily Journal 3d.

Civil Rights and Bar-room Rights.

The following is the section of the Civil Rights Bill, defining the rights sought to be enforced by act of Congress:

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

It will be seen from the above that not a word is said about bar rooms or restaurants. We rather think that not even Messrs. Russell and Bailey, even with David Gay, of Brunswick, and Duncan Holmes for cadets and Bond for a Judge, can torture a bar-room either into an inn, a public conveyance on land or water, a theatre or other place of public amusement. Our ex Chief Judicial, &c., the lamented Cantwell, is the only man equal to the emergency. To the powers of a man who conceived the brilliant idea of making a Revenue Cutter a part of a Sheriff's *posse* to execute a civil process on dry land there can be no limit. Bailey and Russell can't do it.

If the Civil Rights Bill touches a bar-room it is clear that it must be an inn, a public conveyance or a theatre. Which will our ex-Chief Judicial, &c., go for? You pay your money and you take your choice.

An inn is defined by law to be "a house where a traveller is furnished with everything he has occasion for while on his way." In support of this definition we refer our lamented Ex-Chief Judicial, &c., to the following legal authorities: Bac. Ab. Inns B; 12 Mod. 255; 3 B. & A 283; 4 Camob. 77; 2 Cait Rep 484; 5 Cnit. Com. Law 365, n. 6. Now will any one contend that at Gerken's bar the traveller can be furnished with everything he has occasion for on his way? There are travellers and travellers, travellers male and travellers female, and different travellers want different things. Will even David Gay, of Brunswick, and Duncan Holmes "solemnly swear" that the traveller male or the traveller female, can get all he or she wants at Gerken's? If not, that ends the inn, and Gerken is not an inn keeper.

We thought at first there was something in the "public conveyance" point, but upon reflection, in the language of the venerable Chief Justice of North Carolina, we found we "had the wrong sow by the ear." If there is any "conveyance" either public or private in the premises the man who buys and drinks the whisky is the "conveyance" and not the one who sells it. He certainly conveys it away, provided, always, that it sticks. The bar room, however, is neither a railroad nor a steamboat, nor even an old fashioned stage coach.

Nor can Gerken's bar be called a theatre or other place of public amusement. Brother Ramsay, Brother Whitaker and all the other temperance brothers say drinking is one of the most serious and solemn things in life. Other men entertain other views about whisky, some saying it is a luxury, others that it is one of the necessaries of life, but never have we met with any man who regarded it merely as an amusement, theatrical or otherwise.

There is not then a leg for the colored man to stand on to drink with his pale-face brother.

But because there is no law for compelling negroes and white men to drink together, is no reason why it should not be attempted, that is judging the future by the past. So let David Gay, of Brunswick, and Duncan Holmes and Mr. Bailey and ex-Judge Russell and our lamented ex-Chief Judicial, &c., go ahead. Bond will be in Raleigh on Saturday, and the time is convenient.

The Diamond Cotton Planter, Chopper and Cultivator.

We are pleased to see that this valuable implement, advertised in our columns and extensively introduced last year, is now *sold under a guarantee* to give satisfaction. An excellent corn planter attachment has been added to it and it has been greatly improved since last season. See advertisement elsewhere.

For the Journal.

Halifax County—Interesting Facts About its Settlement and Early History.

I swear and vow by moon and stars,
And sun that shines so early,
If I had twenty thousand lives,
I'd die as oft for Charlie.
We'll o'er the water o'er the sea,
We'll o'er the water to Charlie,
Come weal, come woe, we'll gather and go,
And live or die for Charlie.
Burns.

There is, in the southeastern portion of the county of Halifax, N. C., a locality that in old times was known as the "Neck." Was the neck of a bottle the *handy* comparison asks the reader. Smile not gentle sir if you think the name suggestive and visit not the failings of the sons upon their forefathers. This neck is formed by a very decided bend in the course of our noble Roanoke. A line drawn from Hill's to Edwards' Ferry would make this neck very nearly an equilateral triangle. Outside of this base line, in the piney woods, is the old settlement and the new town.

One hundred and twenty-eight years ago their came to this place, then thinly settled, a large number of Scotch Highlanders, headed by Lord Nairn and established sheep and cattle farms, on the low lands and rich islands of the Roanoke. The river was much wider in those days, being very shallow at low water and was filled with islands. These by natural causes have since become part of the main land and the river has been confined to one stream. Old negroes on the river even now always speak of the low grounds as the "islands." When even to this day white men, natives of the country, can not in summer safely live near the river, we must know that these poor mountaineers, with agues and other bilious affections, could not but have had a tough time of it. After they had been here a few years, as a climax to their woes, there occurred the largest "freshet" that had ever been known in the river. In one day their colonies on the islands, and the most of their sheep and cattle were swept away. Miserable and disgusted a few of the Scotch moved out to the healthy piney woods; but decidedly the larger portion gathered together the little that was left of their substance, and leaving to the Neck the name of their country and their curses, went and joined their more fortunate friends, who had founded a flourishing settlement on the Cape Fear in Cumberland county. Living in this settlement at that time was Flora MacIvor, whom Scott has immortalized. With the few who remained in Scotland Neck was Lord Nairn, who lived and died here in great poverty, and was buried under a large Chinquapin, which, judging from its present size, must have been a century old at that time. This tree can be seen from the old Ke-hu-kee Church. In my boyhood there frequently visited our house a picturesque old gentleman, who always dressed in black and wore a queue. He was the only very old man whom I ever knew who could much interest a child. He was a physician, a graduate of the Edinburgh College, and had spent several years in Scotland. He had visited the Manor house that had once belonged to Lord Nairn. He had also seen in this country the daughters of Lord N. walking the road barefooted. I have heard that one of them died in the County Poor House.

These Highlanders had been out in the "45" with Charles Edward, the so-called young Pretender, and had fought gallantly for a cause which, though lost, they ever believed to be just. After the decisive battle of Culloden a great many of them left Scotland. Some of them came to America, others went to the Netherlands and others to France to live or die with Charlie. Among these last was the father of Alex. MacDonald, Marshal of France and Duke of Tarentum. The young Prince, who had been declared an outlaw, and upon whose head a reward of thirty thousand pounds had been placed, an amount equal to at least one-fifth (1-5) million dollars of our money, was, for several months, hunted by the blood hounds of George the Second before he could make his escape to France. If, after the rebellion of 1745, we could have met one of these Highlanders, whether a Lord, who had owned his manor or a chief, who had had his hundreds of black cattle, or simply a poor clansman with only his claymore and as intending to compliment, had spoken of how he had not only fought for his Prince, but when his cause was hopeless, had, at the risk of his own life and those of his family, fed and sheltered him for several months, he would probably have quietly answered that he had only done his duty. But if, furthermore, we had made a merit of his not selling the life of the "outlaw," his answer would have been a blow. How many members of the American Congress, to whichever party belonging, even if they could have gone through the ordeal that these Highlanders faced so heroically, would have looked upon the glittering blood money and remained as undefiled as they? Those good old times, barbarism and honesty! How different were they from these shoddy days of divine theories and loose practices.

The Ke-hu-kee's were a sub-division of the Tuscaroras, and gave their name to a small stream that flows through the Neck and enters the Roanoke, near Norfleet's Ferry. This stream for over two (2) centuries has turned our mills, and been a kind of river Jordan to our Baptists. For many years during the old colonial times there stood near the Kehukee, a "church of England" church. For the most part it had been supported by a mission society in England; but after the Revolution, this support having been withdrawn, and suffering from the hatred of the community for everything English, it soon went down. At the same time, and near here, there was a Baptist church which took the name of the stream, Kehukee. This, and other Baptist churches throughout this section of the colony, prior to 1765, held to the Arminian or free will doctrine. During that year these churches met at Kehukee, *reformed* and became Calvinistic, and formed an "association contract," which has since been known as the Kehukee Association. There occurred near here in the year 1777, an incident which may interest some of your readers. Just below here, and across the river, there lived a Mrs. Dawson, who was very anxious to be immersed and received into the church. But her husband had said that he would shoot the preacher who baptised her, and as he was a very reckless man it was believed he would keep his word. Whether this threat had anything to do with the delay I am unable to say; but certain it is, that it was some time before sister D. was baptised. After awhile Elder Tanner came along, did immerse her and calmly awaited the shooting. He was not kept long in suspense, for soon after, he met Dawson at Norfleet's Ferry, who did shoot him. Elder T., though severely wounded, recovered and was ever after by his church considered a martyr for Christ's sake.

When we recollect that it was during this year that the battles of Brandywine and Germantown were fought, we can but think it would perhaps have been better for D's reputation, for patriotism and humanity, if he had taken a hand in them instead of thus mutilating this inoffensive man of God. Not far from Kehukee the Hamilton and Tarboro roads fork. This fork is known as "Sam's Head." Towards the latter part of last century a negro named Sam committed a crime for which his life was the only satisfaction. He was hanged near here and his head was fastened to a large oak just in the fork, where it remained for several years a terror to the ghost-fearing, and even to this day it is said that same spirit may be seen or heard almost nightly. The late Mr. C., of fox-hunting fame and lamented memory very often had in [illegible] moonlight a companion, Mr. D., who though brave to recklessness in the day would ride several miles out of his way at night to avoid the "haunted fork."

Between Sam's head and Kehukee there occurred about seventy years since quite a romantic tragedy. Miss Dorothy G., a young and pretty girl of the neighborhood, accompanied by a female friend of her own age, Miss ——, went on a certain occasion to a quilting party, which ended in a dance. There she excited the jealousy of her lover, young Parker, by receiving too much attention as he thought, from a former admirer. He said nothing, but looked on for a while with a gloom that boded no good. The next morning as the young girls were returning home, both on the same horse—according to primitive custom—they saw P. standing on the roadside with his gun. Dorothy much alarmed, turning to her companion, exclaimed in a frightened whisper, he is going to kill me, I know he is. Miss ——, at first laughed at her fears, but soon found that no joke was intended. When they drew near, he telling Miss —— that he did not intend to injure her requested her to dismount. She begged him with tears and prayers to desist from his cruel purpose, he only answered by lifting her from the horse. He then took deliberate aim and fired at Dorothy, who sat upon the horse with quivering lip and face blanched and full of a dumbly pathetic appeal; rapidly reloading his gun he shot himself, and as the last wail of the young life thus cruelly cut off rang out on the air, he too fell. She died almost instantly, but he lingered for a day or two, and such was the indignation of the community, that he would have been left to die like a dog by the road-side, had it not been for those friends of humanity, the Masons, who attended to him in his last hours and after death gave him decent burial in the yard of the old Colonial English Church.

B.

STATE NEWS.

The Weldon News says: The authorities of the W. & W. R. R. are having a new bridge constructed to be placed over Fishing Creek below Enfield. It will be set in place in a few weeks.

The Monroe Enquirer says: We were shown a white sparrow the other day which was killed with a stone by a son of Mr. G. A. Winchester, of Pleasant Grove. This is a species of the feathered tribe we never before saw.

The Weldon News says: The recent freshet in the Roanoke was very destructive to property contiguous to the river. It was the largest we have had since May, 1873, when a portion of the Petersburg road below Weldon washed away. We are glad the road stood the storm so well this time.

The Graham Gleaner says: In Greensboro, on Thursday last, a storm of wind unroofed the building in which are the offices of the U. S. Marshal, and Scott & Caldwell, attorneys. The roof fell inside and did great damage, but fortunately no one was injured. The occupants left their seats just in time to escape being smashed with them.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: The mail train going west on Saturday afternoon was fired into just after emerging from Little River Bridge, near Goldsboro, the ball from the weapon passing through one of the windows and falling on the floor of the coach, where it was afterwards found. The seat by the window was unoccupied, otherwise the ball must have struck some one. These acts of cowardice are quite frequent on the road and deserve the most merciless punishment.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: So far as we know, Dr. C. L. Hunter, of Lincoln county, N. C., is the only living son of an eye-witness of the Mecklenburg Declaration. He is the son of the Rev. Humphry Hunter, a gallant soldier of the Revolution and for more than forty years a distinguished Minister of the Gospel. Dr. H. is still a healthy, vigorous man, and has probably more knowledge of the facts of the Declaration than any man now living, save, perhaps, Governor Graham.

The Graham Gleaner says: Peter F. Holt, on his farm within a couple of miles of this place, has just commenced working a gold mine. He has some machinery, but of course is not prepared to develop the full wealth of the mine. But with his imperfect facilities he has succeeded in getting an ounce of gold from ten bushels of the pounded rock and dirt. It has been long known that there was such a deposit at this location, but the extent of its wealth was not dreamed of. We have several gold mines in the county.

A special from Weldon to the Richmond Dispatch says: The Roanoke river is very high and is still rising. It is now within three feet of the Seaboard Railroad bridge and touching the Petersburg bridge. The Petersburg road embankment is caving in and is in great danger of being carried away. If the river continues rising, which is almost certain, much more of the embankment will be destroyed. The Dan and Staunton, the chief tributaries to the Roanoke, are reported falling.

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which circulating through the heart irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull, heavy, or sharp darting pains, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class Druggists.

Heart Disease Cured.

ROCKPORT, Spencer Co., Ind., February 1st, 1874.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, N. Y.:

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it, almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Discovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it, and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved and am now enjoying good health.

Gratefully yours,
VITUS KILLIAN.

To the Afflicted.

No matter under what form of sickness you labor, there is one great truth you should keep in mind: All disease originate in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants. The best *Blood Purifier* ever discovered is Dr. WALKER'S famous VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple herbs. 4w

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

March 4, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—The brighter weather of the past week seems to have diffused a more cheerful feeling in trade circles, though as yet, no very radical change in either the financial or commercial situation is to be observed. The action of Congress upon the finance, tariff, and internal revenue bills is not definite as yet, but the general business outlook is of a favorable character, and appearances at present indicate an active moment in merchandise as soon as the spring fairly opens. In regard to prices there have been no marked changes. The leading staples of the country, cotton and its products excepted, have shown some weakness through the influence of foreign advices per cable. The bouyancy of cotton is due to the impression, which seems to be gaining ground, that last season's crop was really a short one, and the receipts, continue to fall below those of a year ago. The export trade which has been in very good condition during the winter has fallen off this week as compared with last. The shipments of the principle articles of produce for the week were as follows: Cotton 607 bales, spirits turpentine 934 casks, rosin 4,970 bbls., tar 468 do., against: Cotton 1,620 bales, spirits turpentine 2,927 casks, rosin 12,878 bbls., crude turpentine 83 bbls., tar 525 bbls., for last week.

The financial market does not exhibit any easier feeling, but there is plenty of money to be obtained for legitimate business purposes at the usual rate of interest.

Foreign freights are firm. The supply of tonnage is not large and vessels are wanted.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—There has been a material improvement in the cotton market during the past week. The demand has been comparatively good throughout, although buyers have not been disposed to fully keep pace with the views of sellers. A more active and better Liverpool market has stimulated the export demand, which has been liberal, and buyers have purchased to a considerable extent, so that the sales for the week have been fairly liberal. Official quotations were advanced ¼ cent at the beginning of the week; an additional ¼ cent on Monday, and again an ¼ cent on Tuesday, and a still further advance of ¼ cent on Wednesday, making ½ cent for the week. At the close the market still continues firm, and holders are generally asking higher figures.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	324	bales.
Saturday	283	"
Monday	235	"
Tuesday	175	"
Wednesday	150	"
Thursday	84	"

Being a total of 1,251 bales, against 1,842 bales for last week. The exports were 607 bales, and the stock is 4,225 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 78,075 bales, against 96,950 bales last week, 103,461 bales the previous week and 108,152 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 2,914,528 bales, against 3,050,969 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 136,608 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 79,578 bales, to which 59,436 were to Great Britian, 7,277 to France, and 12,865 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 823,289 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary	13	cents.
Good Ordinary	14¼	"
Low Middling	15¼	"
Middling	15¾	"
Good Middling	15⅞	"

ROSIN—Business in the rosin market still lacks animation. There has latterly been only a slight trade and the condition of the market has been anything but satisfactory to those interested. It has been especially so this week owing to the unfavorable foreign cable advices, while the domestic markets have exhibited a dullness and general decline. In the earlier part of the week there were sales at $1 60 for Strained, but as the week drew nearer the close there was a gradual decline of feeling and prices followed so at the close to-day $1 50 is the best offered. There was an absence of speculative enquiry and no sales were reported. The finer grades were in slight demand but sales were not large owing to the scarcity of lots offering. The market is firm at the quotations given below.

Foreign freights are scarce and high vessels are wanted and the highest rates of freight can be obtained for charges direct. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at $1 60 ₩ bbl.

Saturday—No sales reported.

Monday—No sales of Strained. Sales of 34 bbls No. 1 at $3 00; 54 bbls Extra No 1 at $3 75 and 31 bbls Low Pale at $5 ₩ bbl.

Tuesday—No sales reported.

Wednesday—Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at $1 50 ₩ bbl.

Thursday—No sales reported.

The receipts for the week were 10,647 bbls, against 10,287 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 4,970 bbls against 12,878 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 63,096 bbls against 57,419 bbls for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 50
Good Strained	1 55
No. 2	1 60
Extra No. 2	1 65
Low No. 1	2 20@2 25
No. 1	2 75@3 10
Extra No. 1	4 25@4 50
Low Pale	4 75@5 00
Pale	5 25@5 50
Window Glass	5 75@6 00
Water White	6 50@7 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—We find no very important changes in the general condition of the market for spirits turpentine since our last report. It is true that the indications and influences from abroad by cable have been unfavorable to sellers, and they have had to submit to a small decline, but outside of this there is nothing to report. The demand was fair taking all things, favorable and unfavorable, into consideration, and a considerable number of lots changed hands during the week. At the close to-day the market is steady at 32 cents.

The receipts for the week were 1,390 casks, against 912 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 934 casks, against 2,927 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 7,597 casks against 7,041 casks for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 casks at 32c.	per gal.		
Saturday	100	"	32	" "
Monday	100	"	32	" "
Tuesday	100	"	32	" "
Wed'sday—No sales reported.				
Thursday	"	"	"	

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Immediately following the close of our report of the 25th, yellow dip was advanced to $2 25. This advance was the only important feature of the week, as nothing else has occurred to interrupt the regularity of prices. The receipts have not been so large as they were last week, though with the stock in yard they were sufficiently ample to meet the requirements of distillers. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 25 for hard and $2 20 for yellow dip ₩ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 5,127 bbls, against 20,000 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were very light and the stock on hand, as taken on the 1st of the month was 16,952 bbls, with about 1,600 bbls. received since, making a total stock of 18,552 bbls. against 23,000 bbls. for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	2000	1 25	2 25	nominal
Saturday	500	1 25	2 25	"
Monday	500	1 25	2 25	"
Tuesday	182	1 25	2 25	"
Wed'y	216	1 25	2 25	"
Thursday	300	1 25	2 20	"

TAR There was a slight decline in the market on Saturday of the past week, but this embraces the entire fluctuations. There was a fair demand for export most of the week, and the receipts were readily disposed of at $1 40, the ruling figures. To-day the market closes unchanged.

The receipts for the week were 3,245 bbls. against 1,853 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 468 bbls. against 525 bbls. for last week. The stock in yard is 9,045 bbls against 6,268 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	50 bbls at	$1 45	per bbl	
Saturday	262	" "	1 40	"
Monday	200	" "	1 40	"
Tuesday	152	" "	1 40	"
Wednesday	132	" "	1 40	"
Thursday	175	" "	1 40	"

GRAIN—The grain market during the week has presented few, if any, features of a nature different from the course of the market of the former week. CORN—There were two cargo arrivals of corn during the week, the Schr Fairfield 2,000 bushels and the Schr L D Cobb 1,414 bushels. Both of the above were sold on private terms, and the reporter was unable to obtain the prices, but it is known that the figures obtained were a slight decline on former cargoes. The cargoes of the Schrs B M Tilton and John Howard on market at the close of our last report were sold at 86½ cents. The market is quoted to-day nominal at 85 cents. From store the market has been steady, and lots have sold all through the week at the prices given below.

The receipts for the week were as follows: From Baltimore, 1,675 bushels; from New York, 2,500 bushels; per Schr Ben, from New York, 2,500 bushels; per Schrs from Eastern counties, 3,414 bushels, and by W. & W. R. R. 2,029 bushels. The following are the quotations to-day: Yellow and mixed corn 90 to 92½ cts. and white mealing 95 @ 97½ cts. ₩ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ₩ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 05@$1 10 ₩ bushel, and $1 15@$1 25 for white ₩ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sales from store at 97½ @ $1 ₩ bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair consumption and order demand for meats of all kinds during the past week, and prices were sustained until Monday, when there was a slight reaction in favor of buyers. The foreign exports for the seaboards, says a western exchange, for last week shows a considerable falling off when compared with the corresponding week of last year, which combined with the other causes of depression, has had the opposite of an assuring effect.—On the other hand the stocks in the distributing markets of the South are small and the supply at the west is estimated considerable less than it was a year ago, so that the packers feel confident that the natural increase of the domestic demand will compensate for any probable falling off in the wants of foreign countries. North Carolina bacon continues scarce and there is very little doing owing to the small stock. Quotations of this quality of meats are nominal.

To-day the quotations for meats are as follows:

DRY GOODS—The warmer weather of the past few days has evidently had the effect of turning the attention of the country trade to Spring goods, and there has been considerable demand from the interior markets for a general assortment of goods, but the business is done chiefly upon orders. The trade is comparatively light as yet. The further advance in the raw material makes a stronger tone to the market for cotton fabrics, and some articles are tending upward, but there is no quotable advance on staple articles, except that the price of the standard makes of prints is more uniformly 10c for all Spring or medium colors.—Woolen goods meet little demand and are steady in price, except jeans, which are selling well, and some grades at a little better prices.

North Carolina Bacon sells at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 9@9½ cents for shoulders, 12@13½ cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8@8½ cents for shoulders and 11@12 cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ₩ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 17@18 cents ₩ lb.

COTTON YARNS.—The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

EGGS—The warm weather which has prevailed for several days past caused a material increase in receipts and a disposition of buyers to take more than were barely required for immediate wants. Quotations are 20 to 22½ cents per dozen.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ₩ lb for prime.

PEANUTS—There is not much change in the peanut market former prices being well sustained and a fair amount of receipts with a good trade doing. It is estimated by receivers that the crop of this section of the State will reach 100,000 bushels. Of this amount some 70,000 bushels have been received and about 30,000 bushels are still held in first hands. The shipments from this port since the opening of the season are upwards of 60,000 bushels which leaves an estimated stock on hand of 10,000 bushels. To-day the following quotations were paid:

Fancy	$1 40
Extra Prime	1 30
Prime	1 20
Ordinary—Nominal.	

FERTILIZERS—The following are the ruling prices:

Soluable Pacific $48, cash, $55 time; Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $53, cash, and $60, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Rockfish	March 13, p. m.	
Fayetteville	March	14
Jackson	April	1
Windsor	"	3
Woodville, Bertie Co	"	4
Murfreesborough	"	6
Winton	"	7
Gatesville	"	8
St. Peters, Gates Co	"	9
Hertford	"	11
Woodville, Perquimans Co	"	12
Elizabeth City	"	13
Edenton	"	15
St. Lukes, Washington Co	"	17
St. David's	"	18
Columbia	"	19
Plymouth	"	21
St. James', Beaufort Co	"	23
Luke Landing, Hyde Co	"	25
Statesville	"	27
Bath	"	29
Zion Church, Beaufort Co	"	30
Washington	May	2
Jamesville	"	4
Williamston	"	5
Hamilton	"	6
Scotland Neck	"	8

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 24th ult, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. E. Mann, Mr. JAMES A. HANKINS and Miss MAGGIE J. BUNTING

DIED.

At his residence, in this city, on the evening of the 2d instant, Mr. JNO. C. BOWDEN, aged 73 years

In this city, on 23th Feb., 1875, Charlotte Frederick Dahmer, daughter of Peter and Margaret Dahmer, aged 7 years, 5 months and 14 days.

SPECIAL.

Do not spend your money for bad washing. The Warwick collar looks better than linen, and does not need washing.

Cramps and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect indigestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

Heavy oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will do this when all else fails.

Native Pearl Versus Porcelain.

Dentist's wear is a poor substitute for Nature's. Let those who so believe, use the SOZODONT, which, if daily applied, will prevent all necessity for false teeth by keeping the real ones sound and healthy.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Oakland, Burorich, Hyde county, DeRosset & Co,, with 2,300 bushels corn.

Schr. Lena, Ballance, Hyde county, Lippitt & Co., with 1,300 bushels corn.

Schr. Annie Barton, McNeely, Bahamas, Harriss & Howell, with guano to order

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German Barque Augusta Teitge, Lieckfeldt, Dublin, E. Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Anna Barton, McNeilly, Bahamas, Islands master.

Schr Fairfield, Balance, Fairfield, Mitchell & Son, with 2,000 bush. corn.

Schr L D Cobb, Williams, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co., with 1,415 bushs. corn.

Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Norwegian Brig Flosta, Dahl. Exmouth, Eng., R E Heide.

CLEARED.

Schr Gen Grant, Hawes, New York, Harriss & Howell.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Swedish Barque Israel, Taplin, Antwerp, Sprunt & Hinson.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

New York—Schr Gen Grant—210,000 shingles.

Baltimore — Steamship Rebecca Clyde—458 bbls tar, 125 casks spirits turpentine, 11 packages merchandise, 120 bales cotton, 184 bbls rosin, 300 bushels peanuts, 371 bundles paper, 5 cases wine, 4 hhds stems.

Baltimore — Steamship Lucille, cleared March 2—85 casks spirits turpentine, 70 bales cotton, 30 do sheeting, 345 bushels peanuts, 125 bbls tar, 111 do rosin, 105 do pitch, 11,103 feet lumber, 5 cases tar.

New York—Steamship Benefactor—976 bales cotton, 12 do sheeting, 1,338 bushels peanuts, 1,012 bbls rosin, 47 caks spirits turpentine, 75 bbls crude turpentine, 14 tierces and 22 bbls rice, 5 pckgs mdse, 14 pcs copper.

FOREIGN.

Antwerp—Swedish Barque Isreal—2,184 bbls rosin, 500 casks spirits turpentine.

The Diamond COTTON CHOPPER

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At once, Scrapes, Dirts, Weeds and Blocks. $35. Cotton Planter and Guano Distributer, $25. Cultivator, $20. Planter, Distributer and Cultivator combined, $35. CORN PLANTER attachment, $7.50 extra. All warranted. Agents wanted. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular with warrantee and certificates, to D. C. C. & C. Co., FAYETTEVILLE, N C., or to Local Agt.

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50 Boxes Cheese,
20 Tub Butter,
20 Tierces and Bbls. Rice,
50 Tierces and Tubs Lard.
For sale by
[illegible] & CALDER BROS.

feb 28

General Market Reports

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Commercial.

NEW YORK, March 3—Noon.—Cotton firm; sales of 1,710 bales; uplands 16¼c; Orleans 16⅝c. Flour quiet and firmer. Wheat quiet and firmer. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork heavy—mess $19 35. Lard heavy—steam 13 3-16c. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 36c. Rosin quiet at $2 05 to $2 12½ for strained. Freights quiet.

Cotton—futures opened firmer, as follows: March 16⅝ to 16 13-16c; April, 16⅞c; May, 17 to 17 1-32c; June, 17¼ to 17 5-16c.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 3—6 P M—Money ruled firmer at 2½ to 3 per cent.—Sterling Exchange dull and lower at 482. Gold active at 114⅞ to 115. Government Securities, very little doing but steady. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton held higher, but quotations unchanged; sales of 1,983 bales at 16½ to 16⅝c. Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $4 80 to $5 50; good to choice do. $8. Wheat 1 cent better (more doing) winter red Western $1 22 to $1 25½. Corn opened dull, prices generally without decided change. Coffee steady at 17¼ to 18c (gold) for Rio. Sugar irregular and unsettled, holders asking higher prices and quoted nominally at 7⅞ to 7¾c for fair to good refining; 8c for prime; 7 and 7 11-16 to 7¾c for Muscavado refined and firmer at 10 and 10½ to 10¾c for hard grades. Molasses; foreign grades quiet; New Orleans 40c. Rice dull and unchanged. Tallow steady at 8½c. Rosin heavy and lower at $2 to $2 05 for strained. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 36½c. Pork dull and unchanged—new mess $19 25 to $19 40. Lard lower—prime steam 13 7-16c. Whisky decidedly firmer.

Cotton—net receipts 2,188 bales; gross receipts 8,818 bales. Futures closed barely steady, with sales of 43,800 bales, as follows: March, 16 13-32 to 16 7-16c; April, 16 23-32 to 16¾c; May, 17 3-32c; June, 17 13-32c July, 17 21-32c; August, 17⅞ to 17 25 32c; September, 17 1-16c; October, 16 11-16 to 16¾c; November 16½c.

BALTIMORE, March 3—6 P. M.—Cotton firm—middling 16¼c; low middling 15¾c; good ordinary 15¼c; gross receipts 322 bales; exports coastwise 290 bales; sales of 456 bales; sales to spinners 75 bales; stock on hand 26,692 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn—Western weak; Southern firm; white 80c; yellow 78 to 79c. Oats quiet and steady. Provisions—jobbing active—nothing doing in round lots—unchanged. Coffee very dull; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes 16¼ to 18¾c. Whiskey—holders ask $1 15. Sugar firm and higher at 10¼ to 12½c.

LOUISVILLE, March 3—6 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Corn nominal at 65 to 68c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $19 50 to $20. Bacon—shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11¼c; clear 11¾c. Lard—steam rendered 14 to 14½c; tierce 14¼c; keg 15¼c. Whisky firm at $1 10.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3—6 P. M.—Cotton firm and in good demand—middling 15¾c; low middling 15c; good ordinary 14¾c; net receipts 4,662 bales; gross receipts 5,172 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,656 bales; exports to France 8,574 bales; exports to the Continent 684 bales; exports coastwise 2,019 bales; sales of 5,000 bales; stock on hand 253,316 bales.

CINCINNATI, March 3—6 P. M.—Flour steady. Corn firm at 66 to 67c. Pork dull at $19. Lard dull and nominal—steam rendered 13½c; kettle 14c. Bacon steady—shoulders 7¾ to 8c; clear rib 10¾c; clear scarce at 11¼c. Whisky active and higher at $1 10.

SAVANNAH, March 3—6 P. M—Cotton firm; middling 15¾c; low middling 15¼c; good ordinary 14¾c; net receipts 1,520 bales; exports to the Continent 6,450 bales; sales of 1,720 bales; stock on hand 83,993 bales.

MOBILE, March 3—6 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling 15¾c; net receipts 2,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 396 bales; exports to the Continent 4,418 bales; exports coastwise 816 bales; sales of 1,300 bales; stock on hand 57,771 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 3—6 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling 15⅞ to 15¾c; low middling 15⅞c; good ordinary 14⅞c; net receipts 1,267 bales; sales of 100 bales; stock on hand 40,447 bales.

GALVESTON, March 3—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and in light demand; middling 15⅝c; low middling 14⅞c; good ordinary 14¼c; net receipts 1,302 bales; gross receipts 1,331 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,152 bales; sales of 1,384 bales; stock on hand 67,477 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 3 6 P M.—Cotton firm—middling 15½ to 15¾c; low middling 15c; good ordinary 14¼c; net receipts 648 bales; sales of 1,400 bales; shipments 1,753 bales; stock on hand 53,487 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 3—6 P. M.—Cotton steady; middling 15½c; low middling 15c; good ordinary 14c; net receipts 444 bales; sales of 506 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3—6 P. M.—Cotton firm—middling 16¼ to 16½c; low middling 16c; good ordinary 15¼c; net receipts 192 bales; gross receipts 329 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable

LIVERPOOL, March 3—Noon—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7⅞ to 8d: middling Orleans 8⅛d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; cotton to arrive firmer; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, shipped February and March, 7 1-16d; do, shipped March and April, 7 3-16d; do, April and May, 8 1-10 d; do, deliverable May and June, 8⅛d.

Later—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,600 bales were American. Sales on a basis of middling Orleans, nothing below low middling, deliverable March and April, 8 1-16d.

LIVERPOOL. March 3—Evening—Clear middles 47s 6d.

LONDON, March 3—Evening—Spirits Turpentine 24s 6d to 25s.

Bacon, Pork, Flour, Sugar, Etc.

100 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides,
100 Bbls. C. M. Pork,
1,000 Bbls. Flour—all grades,
100 Bbls. Refined Sugar,
400 Kegs Nails,
100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 Mats Java Coffee,
800 Bdls Hoop Iron,
100 Bbls. Glue,
100 Bbls. Irish Potatoes,
10,000 Bushels White and Mixed Corn,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
200 Bales N. R. and E. Hay,
300 Bags Shot,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Guano—Guano—Guano.

350 Tons Eureka Guano,
250 Tons Guanape Guano.
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

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WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

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SHELDON & COMPANY, New York

jan 14 1-4w

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.

The Carolina Household Magazine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY of choice literature, will be issued from the GOLDSBORO MESSENGER OFFICE commencing with January, 1875. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 1st, 1874, and the periodical will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of choice reading, by popular writers, both home and abroad.

The Carolina Household Magazine

will be a large 48-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted book paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first class monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. Its "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

and biographical sketch, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c.

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and each subscriber can make a choice of THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL LARGE ENGRAVINGS, size of each 21 x 30 inches, viz: "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Madonna," or "King Lear Defying the Storm," forwarded on receipt of the subscription price. Either of the Engravings is worth double the price asked for the Magazine.

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THE LANDMARK,

PUBLISHED AT

STATESVILLE, IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.

IS THE

Leading Newspaper in Western North Carolina.

IT IS THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER published in Iredell County—one of the largest and wealthiest counties in the State—and has attained a larger local circulation than any paper ever heretofore published in the county.

Its circulation in Alexander, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany, Yadkin, Davie and Iredell, is larger than that of any two papers in the State combined; and is rapidly acquiring a strong foothold in Forsythe, Surry, Rowan and Western Mecklenburg.

It is the only paper in Western North Carolina that employs a regular canvassing agent, and is thus kept constantly before the people. Under this system a rapidly increasing circulation is the result, making the LANDMARK

The Best Advertising Medium in Western North Carolina.

Address, "LANDMARK." Statesville, N. C.

dec 9 tf

Our Living and Our Dead.

Prospectus of 2nd Volume.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 10, 1874.

"OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD" will hereafter be published as a Semi-Monthly Magazine, containing 48 pages of reading matter, at $3 per year in advance.

For the information of those who are not familiar with this enterprise, I state that the chief object of the Magazine will be to publish the Record that North Carolina and her gallant soldiers made in the late "War between the States," to gather the material for the use of the future historian, and to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, officers and privates, living or dead, who shed imperishable glory upon their native State.

In addition to the WAR RECORD OF NORTH CAROLINA, the Magazine will contain sketches of every section, county, city and town of the State, written by competent and well-informed persons, *thus making it pre-eminently a State periodical, in which all classes of our citizens should take interest and pride.*

The Magazine will take the place of the newspaper, having same title, published by me during the past twelve months.

The first number will be issued Wednesday, September 9th, 1874. In the meantime, I respectfully ask old subscribers who desire to renew their subscriptions, and all others who wish the Magazine, *to remit promptly*, as the change and improvements require considerable outlay, and *ready money* is needed.

S. D. POOL.

Address, till further notice, "OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD," Newbern, N. C., or Raleigh, North Carolina.

Exchanges will please copy.

aug 15 193—

SHELBY BANNER,

Published weekly, at SHELBY, Cleveland County, N. C., at $1 50 per annum, in advance; has a large and rapidly increasing circulation in nearly *all* the counties West of Mecklenburg. Also, an extensive circulation in the counties of Spartanburg, York and Union, S. C. Has just been enlarged from a twenty to a thirty-two column, and is now adorned with an entire *new dress*. *Its politics are Democratic.* The Carolina Central Railway being now completed through to Wilmington, and Shelby being the Western terminus, the *Banner* is a most excellent advertising medium. *Rates moderate.*

DURHAM & WEBB, Editors and Proprietors.

feb 10 35-tf

WEDDING CARDS GOTTEN and printed in the most fashionable style at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

A Home Monthly.

The *Carolina Household* Magazine, for February, is an excellent issue, containing a large amount of reading matter, all carefully selected. The leading feature of the issue, however, is a portrait of Maj. Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, accompanied with a biographical sketch of that gentleman, which is alone worth a year's subscription to the magazine. Published by J. A. Bonitz, at Goldsboro, at $2 a year.

Painful Accident.

Mr. Julius Hahn, proprietor of a store on Fourth street, just beyond Boney Bridge, accidentally shot him self in the hand last night about 8 o'clock, by the discharge of a pocket pistol. He was exhibiting the pistol to a customer at the time and did not know that it had been loaded, a few days ago, by a boy in his employ. The wound is in the left hand and is a very painful one.

Loss of the Schr. Chas. E. Gibbons.

A three-masted schooner, the *Chas. E. Gibbons*, went ashore on Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock, opposite Beaufort, N. C., half a mile to the westward of Fort Macon. We learn that she was anchored and the chain parted. She is from one of the Western Islands, and is in ballast; but has on board several hundred boxes of oranges. During the late "unpleasantness" she was a Federal gun-boat. The pilots say that it is almost impossible to get her off, as she is stranding already. She lies between the outer reef and Bogue banks.

The *Gibbons* was built in 1862, received large repairs in 1873 and registered 428 tons. The information in regard to her loss was announced to us by a correspondent at Beaufort, as well as through a telegram received here yesterday by Messrs. Harriss & Howell.

Lawyer Bryan Escaped from Beaufort Jail.

Our correspondent at Beaufort writes us that Lawyer Bryan, colored, who murdered Mr. Micheal Langley last May, and who was sentenced to be hanged the 26th of March, escaped from jail at Beaufort on Wednesday night. Sheriff Davis and a posse are now endeavoring to catch him, but have not as yet succeeded. Another posse have also gone out to search for the murderer. He was seen on Thursday on the Newbern road. He got out of jail by taking out the bricks in the debtor's room, and letting himself down by the rope which broke Dummer Harget's neck.

Marine Disasters.

Friday's noon dispatches state that the steamship *Benefactor*, from New York for Wilmington, collided on the voyage out with the schr. *Susan Wright*. The schooner, which was from Matanzas with a cargo of sugar, was sunk, but her crew were all saved and the steamer was compelled to put back to New York for repairs. The *Benefactor* was due here on Friday morning. There are no other particulars relative to the affair, as the Agent here has received no advices, whatever, in regard to the disaster.

Yesterday's dispatches also report the loss of the schooner *Addie Marchie*, bound for this port. She was met at sea in a sinking condition, and the Captain and crew were taken off and carried to New York.

The First Steamer.

An old citizen, signing himself "Rockfish," has recently been contributing some very interesting reminiscences of the olden times to the Fayetteville *Gazette*. His last paper is in regard to the ancient mode of navigating the Cape Fear and the introduction of the first steamer on its muddy waters. As an item of interest to our readers, we publish herewith an extract from the article in question:

James Seawell, a person almost if not entirely forgotten by the present inhabitants, was once a distinguished and energetic citizen. He came to Fayetteville soon after the war of 1812-15. He was Mayor of the town in 1829, and represented the borough in the Legislature of 1833-'4. To him we are indebted for the early introduction of steamers on the Cape Fear river. Under his direction, the steamer *Henrietta* (named in compliment to his only daughter) was built at his plantation, a few miles above town, in the year 1817, and soon thereafter commenced to ply between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and was in active service until the year 1861—a period of more than forty years—and, too, without meeting, during that time, with any serious accident.

The *Henrietta* was constructed by Vandusen, of Philadelphia, and was a perfect model of a boat. Her machinery was from the foundry of the Messrs. Taws, also of Philadelphia.—She was commanded almost during her whole existence by Capt. Benjamin Rush, an officer of consummate skill and ability, and a welcome visitor at all times and into any company.

Now, when it is remembered that it was only in the year 1807 that Robert Fulton made the first successful application of steam for propelling water-crafts, and, with his little boat, the *Clermont* (of about 160 tons), navigated the Hudson between New York and Albany—taking more than a day to make the trip up or down; that it was in 1811 that the first steamer was placed on the Mississippi; that it was in 1819 that the *Savannah*, the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic ocean, (and was an object of great curiosity in the several ports she visited,) accomplished that hitherto unthought of feat—it will be conceded that we are under obligations to the fertile imagination of Mr. Seawell for moving in the matter at so early a day.

From the Charlotte Observer.

The Carolina Central Railway.

Editors of the Observer, Charlotte:

GENTLEMEN—In your issue of the 19th, I notice an article signed "Citizen," complaining of bad track between "McAlpine's" and "Indian Path," and more especially of charges on cotton from Monroe to Charlotte.

As to the first complaint, I plead guilty, and as they say in the courts "submit." I venture to say "Citizen" has not been annoyed and mortified the one-thousandth part as much as the undersigned has been by this "awfully conditioned" road.

It is hardly necessary to say to the public that the last rail connecting Wilmington with Charlotte, was laid on the 15th day of December, 1874, and that a train immediately passed over the entire line, and that regular trains have never ceased to make their trips since. Only a few days was left before Christmas to complete the track, leveling and cross-tieing, when the contractors' force withdrew, and then followed the deluge of rain that has continued most of the time since, followed by frost, snow and thawing. One hundred hands and several ditching trains have been constantly employed upon this track—15 miles—"to set it up."

The management has not in any single instance faltered in its duty. As I said above, we "submit to the public judgment" with this statement of mitigating circumstances.

As to the second complaint, I take issue with "Citizen."

He says: "Charlotte has good reason to complain of this company in their charges." "From Monroe to Char-

$1 50—distance 165 and 23 miles." I correct him—163 miles and 24 miles, (immaterial, however).

Now, why does not "Citizen" tell the public the *whole* truth, and say that this bad road carries a bale of cotton from *Charlotte* to *Wilmington*, 187 *miles, for* $1!

If "Citizen" is familiar with the principle upon which freight charges are made, his paper does him injustice, and deceives the public.

He evidently desires to say—and I presume he believes he is saying the truth—"that our local tariff of rates discriminates against Charlotte" and in favor of Wilmington. Whereas, if he will examine it, he will find that no such discrimination exists. On the contrary, for the same distance on either end of the road, or on any portion of the road, for the same distances, the same rates prevail.

Some of the merchants in either city may believe the same wrong exists, as to each other's place of business.

Now, if "Citizen" desires to have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, made known, for the benefit of the railway and the public, I submit this proposition:

Let Charlotte and Wilmington select each, three of their best merchants, and let them meet and examine the local printed rates and say if there is any injustice done either city, and if so, suggest a correction.

Messrs. Editors, please remember that this is your own local highway, built for your own benefit, and it must be supported by the united exertions of our whole people, or it will fail to accomplish the purpose for which it was constructed.

The counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Cleaveland and Richmond, are large stockholders in the Company. Many of your citizens are stockholders, and the city of Wilmington can, when it elects, receive a certificate for two hundred thousand dollars worth of its capital stock!

Now, all that is claimed by Stockholders on their investments for the public's benefit is seven per cent., after paying the costs of operating, and I'm sure for several years to come, they would be willing to take one seventh of that sum.

With these facts before "Citizen," I hope a plan of cheapening and equalizing the cost of transportation may be suggested by which this great local highway, for the mutual benefit of the public and the Stockholders may be devised, that will please every freighter, and do justice to the Shareholders.

I am, respectfully yours,
S. L. FREMONT,
General Superintendent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 22d, 1875.

For the Journal.

JUDGE BOND AND THE AMENDED CITY CHARTER.

The purpose of the 14th Amendment in its fullest scope can only have the effect of securing to the colored citizen the same, that is equal rights with the white citizen. The act of Congress, generally known as the Enforcement Act, was intended simply to secure this equality, and not to make him superior to the white citizen. It never was in the contemplation of either the people or the States that adopted the Constitutional Amendment, or of Congress, that passed the Enforcement Act, to place the negro *above* the white man, or to give him rights which the white man did not possess before the adoption of the amendment or the passage of the act.

Can the ingenuity of the most astute mind, or the prejudice of the most malignant partizan torture *this act* into a legislative intention to deprive the negro of any right? Is there any provision in the act that does not operate equally upon the white man as well as the negro? Suppose that the purpose of the act was to effect a political change in the city government, and the division of the city into wards was with that view and the direct effect is to deprive the Republican party of control, does that violate either the constitutional provision or the act of Congress? If so, the framers of both have either been unfortunate in their use of language, or with studied malevolence concealed their malicious purpose.

The rules that govern courts in the construction of statutes are not dependent upon the political opinions of the Judges who compose the Courts. The fundamental principle upon which the great Republic of American liberty is based is, that the three essential powers of government should be independent of each other, each sovereign within its own sphere, together constituting but one common whole to accomplish a common purpose, and yet each independent within the limits prescribed by the Consitution. This is the true, legitimate and only purpose of a written Constitution; it alone distinguishes it from despotism, or at least from monarchy. Shall the Legislature of a sovereign State be compelled to submit its territorial divisions into counties, townships, cities, towns and districts to the action of Congress and receive their sanction before it becomes a law? Such a proposition would shock the most radical aspirant for political supremacy, and yet the mere sub-division of one of these counties, townships or cities, which deprives no one, white or black, of the right of suffrage, but, on the contrary, secures him equal rights is gravely contended to be in violation of the enforcement act. Suppose that, by a division of the city into wards, one ward should have a population of one hundred more than another, would that be a question for the courts to determine or for the legislative department of the government? If it be a legal question, then absolute equality might be required and a preponderance of fifty, twenty, ten, nay, one might turn the scale.

Such a conclusion would necessarily lead to the absurdity of first holding an election and ascertaining the number of voters on one side or the other, and then the court would decide whether it was legal or not legal, as the court might be politically inclined.

Would any freeman, living under a government assuming the name of free government, for one moment quietly submit to such an interpretation? Suppose, as in our case, the wards are unequally divided, and that the major portion of the white population is in Wards No. 1 and No. 2, and the bulk of the remaining portion of the population comprising a majority of the whole number of the population of the city is composed of negroes in Ward No. 3, can the court as a judicial question decide in advance of an election that all the Alderman who may be elected will not be all black, and that they will be all white and none black, or that they may be some white and some black, or pied or mixed, white and black? Is that a legal question? Is not this the only question—have all the same and equal rights? The Constitution simply secures to the negro the right—to what? to vote, to hold office—to have the same protection before the law as the white man—does it go further and say that if, by legislative enactment, they in any locality are placed in a minority, they shall have place and power in that particular locality?

But has the Federal Court jurisdiction in such a case?

Certainly nothing in the bill tends to show that it has. The statement of the bill is that the wards of the city are unequally divided as regards numbers and property. Does that confer upon the Courts of the United States the power to stay a municipal election? Are the people of a State so to make geographical divisions of their territory as to secure exact equality in numbers or value of the territory, so as to secure to each race, or to each political party an equal chance in an election? A division made this month,

ward of to-day, may become a Democratic ward to-morrow, and if such a change should take place are the Federal Courts empowered to interfere and stay an election? Where is the power? How can the Courts know the result of an election before the election is had? And can they act upon the assumption that the complainants know the result? The complaint charges that there may be bloodshed and riot, but unfortunately for the complainants, they allege that *they* are alone the aggrieved party, and that *they*, in the event of an election by which *they* will be deprived of political power in the city, *they* will shed this blood and instigate this riot, and they unblushingly foreshadow it in the bill of complaint, and, with cool effrontery, invoke the extraordinary powers of a high Court of Chancery to stay an election lest they, in *their* virtuous indignation, may commit murder! This, and this alone, is the gravamen of their complaint.

Was ever in the history of judicature, in a civilized nation, so infamous a proposition made?

The bill no where alleges that any violation of the fourteenth amendment or the enforcement act is contemplated, but assumes as a question of *law*, yea, more, as a *primary equity*, that unless there be a territorial division, which marks with exact equality the division of territory as to extent, value and population, the aid of the Federal Court can be invoked to stay an election. Indeed, they do not stop there, but the territory so divided must contain an equal number of white and colored voters, and if not so divided the blacks, who are greater in number, will rise in arms against the minority, and bloodshed and riot must ensue, unless restrained by a Court of Chancery *upon their own petition.*

What right has any Court to stay an election? If the election is void, the Court may so hold, and being void declare that in law there was no election and remit the parties to their rights, ignoring altogether the election. But this is a proceeding after, not before the election.

This is not said to influence any action of the Court; the Court will be held responsible for its own action. In a free government, where liberty of speech and the liberty of the press are secured by constitutional guarantees, the servants of the people, as all public officers are under our form of government, cannot expect to escape just criticism, or evade a just and merited condemnation for any flagrant act of usurpation. I cannot bring myself to believe that any Federal Judge, would without more than is set forth in the bill of complaint of Holmes and Gay vs. the Registrars, undertake to grant the injunction prayed. CIVIS.

STATE NEWS.

The Episcopalians of Kinston are taking steps to erect a church at that place.

We learn from the Washington Echo that Rev. W. H. Cunningham, Pastor of Swift Creek Mission, who accidentaly got his leg broken a few weeks ago, has been removed to his home in Aurora, where he is fast recovering.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: Capt. James H. Avent, who left Nash county about two weeks ago for his new home in Marietta, Arkansas, died very suddenly of pneumonia, in Little Rock, one day last week, before reaching his destination.

The Salisbury Watchman says: Mr. Samuel Hart, a soldier in the war of 1812, died in this county a few days ago at the advanced age of 83 years.—Mr. Hart leaves many relatives and friends to mourn his death.

The Washington *Echo* says: The plea that "the man was drunk" will will have no influence with Judge Eure in mitigation of sentence for offenses against the law. Says he: "I desire it to be understood that I shall make it a rule to add to rather than take from the severity of the sentence in all such cases!"

Parker Moore, a very prominent citizen of Macon county, was shot and instantly killed by his little son about five years old. The little child was plying with a pistol thought to be empty, but unfortunately, one barrel was loaded and fired shooting the father through the heart.

The Monroe Enquirer says that the farmers of Cabarrus are independent. They raise large quantities of wheat, oats, corn and stock, not only enough for their own use but a large surplus which finds a ready market. Also a superior quality of cotton is produced and the money that it brings for surplus grain crop is clear.

The Hickory Press says: While the Beast is now, for the last time, brought prominently before the country, it may not be amiss to state what, perhaps, is not generally known, that Wm. Mumford, the man Butler murdered in New Orleans, was a native of Onslow county, N. C., where he has numerous relatives and friends still living, many of whom are intimate acquaintances of the writer.

The Weldon News says: One of the lady passengers who stopped over at the Weldon Hotel Wednesday night left next morning, leaving a wallet of money containing over a thousand dollars in her room. The chambermaid found it and delivered it to Dr. McLaurie who forwarded it to the owner. That girl should be remunerated.

The Tarboro Southerner says: The Tar River Navigation Co. dissolved on the 16th inst., the steamer North East having been purchased by its Captain, R. P. Paddison, Esq., who obligated to ply between this point and Washington for the period of three years. Capt. Paddison has made arrangements for regular connections outside with the Northern markets, and the prospect for the boat's remaining on the river is bright.

The Salem Press says: A. S. Jones, Esq., exhibited to us a white squirrel, with pink eyes, marks usual with animals of that color. This squirrel was noticed for four or five years past, near West Bend, Yadkin county, and all attempts to shoot it failed, as it always succeeded in reaching its den. Finally, the tree in which his squirrelship harbored was cut down, and thus it was captured. There are others of the same color in the neighborhood.

The Magnolia Record says: Harrell's Store, Sampson county, is growing into quite a village. There are about seventy-five persons now living there, two business establishments, two turpentine distilleries, one steam sawmill, one establishment for manufacturing spirits casks, and one blacksmith shop. There is a good academy building in which a school is maintained for most of the year. Over the academy is a good hall in which the Masons hold regular meetings. There are also a lodge of the I. O. G. T. and a Grange of P. of H. which meet regularly at the same place.

The Magnolia Record says: Clinton, the county seat of Sampson, is a prosperous and beautiful town, of about 800 inhabitants. It has four churches, one female college, one hotel, one loan association, nine dry goods stores, three confectionery and grocery stores, one drug store, two jeweler's establishments, two buggy shops, two harness and saddle shops, two livery stables, one barber shop, and five groceries. The Baptist Church is without a pastor, but a series of meetings was held week

A STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC.

Up in a great warehouse, six high stories above the ground, and everywhere about me wool—bales upon bales of wool, which we had been craning up all day, and in at the open door. Floors and floors beneath stowed with jute and dyewoods, teas, coffees, spices, tobaccoes; and, lowest of all, tallows in huge hogsheads. Riches from all parts of the world lying on hand and waiting the finish of the commercial enterprise which should consign them to traders, and then to the people of a busy country.

"What's the matter with Jack Wood!" said one of the men in the afternoon.

But, excepting that he looked a little wild about the eyes, I didn't see anything more about him than might often be seen in men who drink heavily at times; and so I said. But at last, towards evening, when I was longing to get away home to spend my evening comfortably, I was left alone upon that floor with him, and felt a bit startled to see him go all at once to the open door where the crane landed the bales, and cut some strange capers, like a man going to dive off a board into the sea.

Putting down my work, which was getting ready two or three burst bales for the hydraulic press, so that they might be tied up again, I slipped quietly up behind him, and laid my hand upon his shoulder, when, with a yell, he shrieked out:

"Devil! devil! devil!"

And the next moment, by the light of the gas of that foggy winter's afternoon, we two were wrestling and fighting together, within a few feet of the door, out of which we should have fallen clear a hundred feet upon the stones of the wharf below.

I should have shouted, but all power of speech seemed taken away, as locked together we wrestled here and there, while his hot breath hissed against my cheek, and I could look close into his wild, glowering eyes as, flashing with rage, he bore me nearer and nearer to the doorway.

Used as I was at all times to standing close to the edge and receiving bales and packages, I could lean over usually without a shudder; but now, with this madman slowly forcing me back towards the certain death, I could feel the cold sweat standing upon my face, and trembled so with dread that my resistance became feebler and feebler; and as a last resource I managed to get my leg between my opponent's, and tripped him, when we fell heavily.

Fortunately for me my enemy was undermost, and the force with which his head came against the warehouse floor partly stunned him, so that I shook myself free, and turned and fled toward the stairs. But the next moment thought of the open doorway, and the state the poor fellow was in, so I turned back to lock it, and so insure that he did not come by his death by falling out before I could get assistance.

My hand was on the door, but I could not close it, for Wood lay in the way; and shuddering at how near he lay to the gulf, I stooped to draw him on one side, when he started up and seized me again.

To beat up his hands, and turn and flee down between the piled-up bales was the work of an instant, while roaring with rage I could hear tearing after me.

The stairs were pretty close, but as I ran round the end of the bales I found the door closed, and had to dart past to avoid being caught; when I turned down another opening between the packages, and ran panting on.

Vast as the door was, there was passage after passage between the wool, which was piled up eight or nine feet high, and I tore on in the hope of so far distancing my pursuer that I could dart through the stair-door, fasten it after me and so escape or summon assistance. On and on I ran, now getting ahead, and now with the panting breath close to my shoulder, so that I expected every moment to feel a savage hand laid upon me to drag me down. At last he got so near that his hand brushed me; but, with a yell of horror, I leaped forward again, dodged round a corner, ran down a short passage, and again on, past pillars and piles, when turning round I found that I was alone; and hurrying to about the center of the narrow passage, between the high walls, I leaned against the side panting and breathless.

"Now, if I could but reach the door while he was at the other end," I thought, "I should be safe;" and I kept on nervously watching the two ends of the passage lest I should be taken surprise; when, to my horror, I saw by the gas shining upon it a savage head peer round from the end nearest the way of escape, watch me for a moment, and then disappear.—It was quite dim and twilight in all the passages, and my first impulse was to dart off in the opposite direction; but a little thought told me that perhaps the wretch did not see me, and I had better stay where I was; and so I stood minute after minute, expecting to see him come round one end or the other and dash down upon me.

I knew that about half-past five the watchman would come round, and then I would give the alarm; but it wanted nearly an hour of that time, and how I was to hold out until then I could not tell, for the very thought unnerved me; and overcome with fear, I could feel my knees tremble and seem ready to give way beneath my weight.

Five minutes passed—ten minutes—and still no sign. My spirits rose a little, and I began to hope that escape was yet possible, but abated nothing of my watchfulness. Another five minutes, and I had almost determined trying to steal down towards the door, where the reflection from the gaslight made the end of the passage quite bright, while where I stood was in a fast-deepening shadow. I took two steps forward noiselessly, and then stopped; stole on again and stopped with a dead silence all around, through which I could hear the singing of the gas and the loud "throb, throb," of my heart. I had somewhat recovered my breath, and kept slinking silently on, every now and then looking back to see that there was no pursuit. What I should have liked, and which would have been in accordance with my feelings at the moment, would have been to dash forward; but I kept down the desire, and crept slowly on between the huge walls of wool bales piled some eight or nine feet high.

Only another three yards and here I stopped, trembling in dread lest Wood might be watching for me; but calling myself cowardly, I stepped on again, and at last, with the light shinning full upon me, leaned forward to peer cautiously round the edge of the bales. Slowly and quietly, nearer and nearer, till I looked round; and then, with a horrible fascination upon me, I stopped still—for, in precisely the same position, Wood was craning his neck forward to peep round at me; and with eyes looking into eyes, and only three or four inches apart, we stood what seemed minutes immovable. Move I could not, speak I could not, for my throat felt dry and hot; while my eyes, fixed and staring, looking into those glaring, wild beast-like orbs, which seemed to hold me fixed to the earth as if some horrible nightmare was upon me. I felt that if I closed my eyes but for a moment he would spring at me; and at last, catching the wool firmly with one hand, I drew myself slowly back, fixing his eyes the whole while, and then, as my strength seemed to come back, I leaped round and fled down the passage once more, as I heard a hideous yell, and saw Wood dash into the entrance.

But no, the handle was far out of

The press held me by the chest with awful power, but my hands and arms were at liberty; while my head hanging down backwards, enabled me to see the flames creeping along faster and faster, as I saw them reversed, and calculated how long it would be before they would reach me and end my misery.

All at once, when nearly fainting, my hand came in contact with an iron bar used to lengthen the handle of the pump, to force in the water with more ease when a greater power was required; and then my heart gave a leap as I thought I might be able to strike the handle of the tap and let out the water.

To grasp the bar was but the work of a moment, and then I began swinging it about slowly to try and strike the tap; but in vain, for I could do nothing with it from only being able to swing it at random. Nearer came the flames, louder rose the shouts; and as I looked along the warehouse I could see that all escape was cut off by the stairs, even if I had been at liberty; and now, completely overcome with the pressure and the horror of my position, I groaned heavily, and the bar fell from my grasp.

The last hope gone, I thought; when at the moment a familiar sound struck my ear, for in falling the bar had fallen upon the tap, when there came the fierce gush of the compressed water, and the ram began slowly to descend until I was able to crawl out, to fall fainting on the floor.

But I was up again directly, for their was a fierce glow in the place; and now I could see Wood busily at work tearing out wool to feed the flames, and dashing everything else he could lay his hands upon into the fire, which seemed at times to singe him.

I looked around, for he took no notice of me; and as I had before seen there was no escape by the door, so, running to the open door by the crane, I caught hold of the rope and began lowering it down as fast as possible, with the light shining full upon me, and the people below either groaning with horror, or cheering me on as I tore at the stout rope, and sent the crane handle spinning round and round.

Shouts, cries, and the noise of hurrying feet; and Wood stood in the glare of light, looking first one way and then another, as if confused, for he had quitted the pump on the first noise of shouting. All at once he darted away; and half fainting and suffocating with the pressure, I could do nothing but groan feebly, after struggling a little, to find every effort vain; and then with sharpened senses gaze at the flames licking the roof of the floor I was on, and escaped up the sides of wool bales and the more inflammable goods, that were in the warehouse. The smoke soon became blinding and the heat stifling; and for me there seemed to be no hope, since I was sure no one would be able to penetrate to where it was; when again I gave a struggle, and stretched down my hand backwards to try to reach the tap, which would let off the water and let me at liberty, or at least place me in a position to try and escape the horrible death that seemed to await me.

But there was silence again directly, and looking back as I reached the middle, I could see that I was not pursued; when, fearing that with all a madman's cunning, he had gone round to try and trap me at the other end, I stopped once more where I was, mentally praying for aid, as I strained eyes and ears to catch sight of or hear my enemy.

A quarter of an hour must have passed without a sound meeting my ears, and I was hopefully calculating upon aid soon coming, when a slight rustling noise seemed to have been made close by me, and I started and looked eagerly towards the dark and then towards the light end of the narrow passage I was in.

Nothing to be seen; and the minutes again passed slowly on, when all at once came the most horribly unearthly yell I ever heard from just above my head, and then, overcome with terror as I shrunk to the floor, I looked up and knew that Wood had crawled over the top of the wool; and, as the thought flashed through my mind, he bounded down upon me and had me by the throat.

I struggled for a few moments, and then lights seemed dancing before my eyes, blood rushing to my head; and then, in a half-insensible state, I have some recollection of being dragged along the floor into the gaslight, and then pulled and thrust about for a few moments, when there came the regular thud-thud of the little pump close by, and I could feel myself moving upwards. But all seemed so calm, and such a desire for sleep was upon me, that it was not till a fearful sense of oppression and tightness was upon me that I awoke to the consciousness that the wretch had forced me on to the traveller of the hydraulic press, and was now forcing in the water beneath the ram.

Thud-thud, thud-thud went the pump and the pressure was awful; while at the same time, as I vainly writhed and tried to press down the heavy plate that was crushing me, I was conscious of a great light which shone around me, and which I thought was caused by the flushing sensation in my eyes; but no, for directly there came the noise of shouting, louder every moment; and then I made out, ringing up from the yard, these horrid words, "Fire! fire!" and then I knew that Wood must have fired the warehouse.

Could I but get enough rope out before Wood's attention was taken, I felt safe, for I knew that I could slide down easily enough; but, as I dreaded, he caught sight of me, and leaving his fiery task, he rushed towards the door; when, with a yell of terror I leaped from the flooring, clinging tightly to the rope, which began to run swiftly out as I swung to and fro till it was all out, when the jerk nearly lashed me off. But, after sliding down some little way, I recovered myself, and letting the rope glide slowly through my hands, I went lower and lower, with my eyes fixed on the blazing floor above me.

All at once I felt the rope jerked and swung about, and I could see the figure of Wood at it; and then again I was being drawn up, and I knew he must be busy at the crane handle; but the next minute he must have loosened his hold, when the handle flew round and struck him from his feet, and I went swiftly down. There was a yell from the crowd, something dark dashed by me with a rushing noise, and I clung trembling to the rope I heard a horrible dull thud, and slipping swiftly down the rope for the remainder of the distance, I suppose I fell fainting by the side of Wood's mutilated body.

The fire was got under when our floor burned out, though much damage was done by water; but with the exception of a strange, nervous timidity that fancy I shall never get the better of, I was not much the worse for my terrible encounter with the poor fellow who came to his end so fearfully.

If people but knew themselves, some folks would make very bad acquaintances.

General Burnsides, Senator elect from Rhode Island, at a banquet in his honor, given in Providence, expressed such Conservatives sentiments as to lead to the hope that he will be found on the side of those who desire to do justice to the South. General Burnsides has hitherto been considered something of an extremist.

A very flexible temperance pledge is this, which is circulated among Boston fashionable ladies: "I promise that no intoxicating liquor shall be used in this house for cooking purpo-

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "Has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL.
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State street, Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility; and has been greatly benefited.
THOS. GILMORE,
229½ Walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, MASS., June 1st, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,
DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154 1-3 dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.
Very respectfully yours
AL GILMAN, 468 Broadway.
To H. R. STEVENS, Esq. 4w

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.
feb 28-tf

Whitelock's Vegetator!

Superior to any Fertilizer Made in the United States

For COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO.

☞ For sale by J. McLaughlin & Son, Charlotte, N. C.; Weil & Bros. Goldsboro, N. C; H. M. Houston & Co., Monroe, N. C; Murray & Co. Wilmington N. C; Williamson, Upchurch & Thomas, Raleigh, N. C; W. L. McGhee, Franklinton, N. C; Timberlake & Eaves, Pacific, N. C; Branch & Co, Wilson, N. C; M. A. Angier, Durham, N. C.
feb 28 51-d&w2m

GUANO.

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

In Large or Small Quantities.

By instructions of the Peruvian Government, their Agents have advanced the price of Guanape Guano from September 1st, 1874, to sixty two dollars and fifty cents ($62 50) gold, per ton of 2240 pounds gross, establishing at the same time a new scale of discounts, the lowest being 50 cents on parcels from 50 to 100 tons, the highest $3 70 on 500 tons and over. As usual, they will not sell in lots of less than ten tons.

Under this new arrangement I am enabled to fill orders for lots of ten tons and upwards at less price than the Agents of the Peruvian Government. I will, as heretofore, supply quantities under ten tons at the same rate as charged by them.

Circular, containing testimonials, references and full particulars, mailed free on application to
R. BALCAZAR,
No. 53 Beaver St., New York.
P. O. Box 129.
dec 27 7-d&wtf

HANN'S Raw-Bone Superphosphate.

THE GREAT FERTILIZER FOR ALL CROPS!

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

400 TONS DAILY EXPECTED AND for sale on liberal terms at reduced prices, to both cash and time purchasers. Ex-

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE SAMPLE to Agents. Ladies' Combination Needle-book, with Chromos. Send stamp, F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford Mass. 4w

SOMETHING FOR YOU. Send stamp and get it. Address, F. D. HURST, 75 and 77 Nassau street, New York. 4w

MONEY easily made by selling TEAS at IMPORTERS' PRICES, or getting up clubs in towns and country for the oldest Tea Company in America. Greatest inducements. Send for circular. CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers street, N. Y. 4w

SHOT-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS



Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Pistol Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Man of a Thousand.

A Consumptive Cured—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. HEMP also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1,032 Race st., Philadelphia, naming this paper. 4w

SAMPLES And a Complete OUTFIT Sent Free- **EMPLOYMENT.** We want a suitable person in every neighborhood to take orders and deliver goods for our established C. O. D. SALES of staple and family goods of all kinds in constant use and wear. The oldest C. O. D. house in America. Sales over half a million in 1874. LARGE CASH PAY to the right person. A real chance for all, male or female, at your homes or traveling. No risk. If you go to work we will send you *free* and *post-paid* a line of samples and a complete outfit. Address at once and secure your territory. H. J. HALL & CO., 6, N. HOWARD STREET, Baltimore, Md. 4w

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. Sold by Druggists. w

HAVE YOU TRIED JURUBEBA.

ARE YOU Weak, Nervous, or Debilitated?

Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort that you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA, the wonderful **tonic** and **invigorator,** which acts so beneficially on the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles
"Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggist for it.
For sale by WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
4w New York

SHORT POSTPONEMENT—DAY FIXED—FULL DISTRIBUTION.

First Grand Gift Concert.

Montpelier Female Humane Association, AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

March 29, 1875.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	50,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	25,000
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
15 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	75,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts, 500 each	50,000
1,000 Cash Gifts, 100 each	100,000
1,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	50,000
20,000 Cash Gifts, 20 each	400,000
21,178 Cash Gifts amounting to	$1,000,000

NUMBER OF TICKETS 100,000

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets	$20 00
Halves	10 00
Quarters	5 00
Eighths or each Coupon	2 50
5½ Tickets for	100 00

The Montpelier Female Humane Association, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange Co., proposes by a Grand Gift Concert to establish and endow a "Home for the Old, Infirm, and Destitute Ladies of Virginia," at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 3 1874.

It affords me pleasure to say that I am well acquainted with a large majority of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, who reside in the vicinity of my home, and I attest their intelligence and their worth, and high reputation as gentlemen, as well as the public confidence, influence and substantial means liberally represented among them.
JAMES L. KEMPER, Gov. Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 8, 1874.

* * I commend them as gentlemen of honor and integrity, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. * * * * *
R. W. HUGHES, U. S. Judge Eastern District of Virginia.

Further references by permission: His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Ex-Governor of Va.; Hon. Rob't E. Withers, Lieut Gov. of Va. and U. S. Senator elect; Senators and Members of Congress from Va.

Remittances for tickets may be made by express prepaid, postoffice money order on Washington, D. C., or by registered letter.

For full particulars, testimonials, &c., send for Circular. Address,
Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
President M. F. H. A., Alexandria, Va.
Reliable agents wanted everywhere. 4w

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

--$20--

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE Premium Bond

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of iron, brick and glass and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building; and for the purpose of making them popular, the Directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each, this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000, &c., &c.

Fourth Series Drawing, April 5th, '75.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them.

The next premium allotment will be held on

Monday, March 1st, 1875,

on which day 1,060 premiums, amounting to $150,000, will be distributed among 1,000 bondholders. We have a limited number of drawn Serie Bonds on hand, which may be purchased on application.

Address, for Bonds and full information,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, New York.
Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by Draft on New York City Banks, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

Postponements Impossible Under this Plan.

GUANO ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO CO.;

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

PRICES REDUCED THIS DAY.

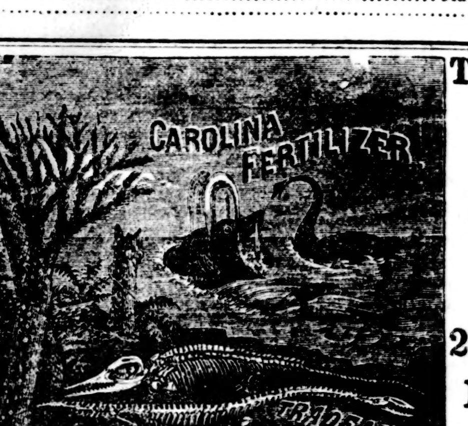
TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO for sale, either for CASH or on CROP TIME. Liberal terms will be made with Merchants and other reliable parties to sell this Guano at our Warehouse prices.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Agents for Pacific Guano Co., and Dealers in No. 1 Peruvian Guano,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sub-Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano.

F. B. GIBSON .... Old Hundred, N. C.
C. GRAHAM .... Marion, S. C.
jan 31

CASH Price $50 00 per ton of 2,000 pounds.



TIME Price $58 00 per 2,000 lbs. Payable Nov. 1.

THE HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY HAS BEEN FULLY MAINTAINED, AND IT IS CONSIDERED BY THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN IT A FAIR TRIAL THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZER MANUFACTURED.

LIBERAL AND ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS FOR LARGE LOTS, GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

DeROSSET & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS For North Carolina and Virginia, —AT— WILMINGTON.

jan 17 14-D1taw(Sund's)2m&W4m

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY. STANDARD SOUTHERN FERTILIZERS. WILMINGTON, N.C.

WE OFFER OUR STANDARD FERTILIZERS

For the Season of 1875, delivered on the Cars, at Our Factory, at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO

At $53.00 per Ton, Cash, or $60.00, payable 1st of November, next;

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE,

At $33.00 per Ton, Cash, or $38.0, payable 1st of November next.

WE GUARANTEE that the previous High Grade of our Fertilizers shall be fully MAINTAINED

R. R. BRIDGERS, President
D. McRAE, Treasurer,
C. L. GRAFFLIN, Superintendent.
jan 5

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY
WILMINGTON, N. C.
4-eod-d&w4m.

JAMES LEFFEL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL.



POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore,
MANUFACTURERS
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Nearly 7,000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet! 24 sizes, from 5½ to 96 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water.

Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
aug 20 w6m

DR. ROGERS' Vegetable Worm Syrup.

A Brave man may suffer pain, when inflicted upon himself, heroically; but he

CANNOT SEE HIS CHILD SUFFER

There is no other malady, incident to childhood, that is accompanied with more indescribable wretchedness to the little sufferer than that

PRODUCED BY WORMS;

and when the parent fully comprehends the situation he will not delay a moment in securing the most prompt and efficient remedies to insure the expulsion of the intruders. This Remedy may be found in

DR. ROGERS' VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP.

Please bear in mind that
Rogers' Worm Syrup is the reliable preparation.
Rogers' Worm Syrup is a palatable preparation.
Rogers' Worm Syrup is liked by children.
Rogers' Worm Syrup positively destroys worms
Rogers' Worm Syrup leaves no bad effects.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is highly recommended by physicians, and is unquestionably the BEST WORM MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Price 25 cents For Sale by all Druggists.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors,
8 and 9 College Place, New York.
feb 6 w1m

J. E. LIPPITT. | T. B. LIPPITT.
T. B. HENDERSON.

LIPPITT & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

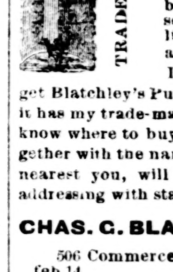
LIPPITT'S WHARF,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Cotton, Corn, Peas and Peanuts, specialties. Liberal advances made.

Prompt returns and highest market prices guaranteed. Will endeavor to furnish vessels on short notice and otherwise accommodate shippers from the Eastern counties. Commodious wharf, suited especially to the corn trade.

Refer to B. F. Overman, Cashier, Elizabeth

BLATCHLEY'S



Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best Pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber, which never cracks, scales or rusts, and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally.

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. C. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
feb 14 39-9m

Wanted!

A LADY TO TEACH THREE Children in a private family. Address,
DR. E. W. WARD,
Duck Creek P. O. Onslow Co., N. C.
dec 20 302 ws

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER for the purposes therein specified, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Probate of New Hanover County, in the case of John A. Parker against Henry Clay Cassidey, Francis A. L. Cassidey and wife Henrietta Dell Cassiday and Henry Clay Cassidey, Jr. I hereby give notice that I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Court House door, in the city of Wilmington at 12 o'clock M. on Friday, February 12th, 1875, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, described as follows, viz:

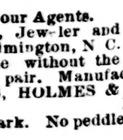
The Shipyard and Railway lots, bounded on the North by the Southern line of lot No. 9, on the East by the Western line of Surry street, as the same is continued northwardly on the South by Church street and on the West by the channel of the river. Said piece or parcel of land being part of lots No. 3, 4, 5 and 6, of block No. 99, according to the plan of the city of Wilmington, as surveyed by L. C. Turner, said property including the Marine Railway and all the fixtures, gearing and apparatus thereto attached.

Terms of sale—One third of the purchase money in cash and balance on a credit of three and six months.

FRANK H. DARBY,
Commissioner.
Nov. 11th, 1874.
jan 14 12-4w

CRESCENT SPECTACLES.

Improve your sight.



THE Crescent Spectacles now offered to the Public are guaranteed superior to all others in the market. For clearness and distinctness of vision they are unrivaled, the total absence of prismatic Pebbles renders them especially [*Trade Mark*] desirable. Being ground with great care, they are free from all imperfections and impurities. They are mounted in Gold, Silver, Shell, Rubber and Steel frames and will last many years without change.

For sale only by our Agents.
J. H. ALLEN, Jeweler and Optician sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.
☞ None genuine without the trade mark Stamped on every pair. Manufactured by FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP, New York.
Look for Trade Mark. No peddlers employed.
march 27 13-wl

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Rhoda Nance, against Edward Nance, } Petition for Divorce.

To Edward Nance.—You are commanded to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Whiteville, on the fourth Monday after the second Monday in February, 1875, to answer the complaint of said plaintiff. If you shall fail to appear at that time, the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said Court, this the 10th day of December, 1874.
W. M. BALDWIN, C. S. C.